PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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THE TEN PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1908.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
18th Jan.	OCEANA	6610	.....	....
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6603		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

Bombay, 28th September 1907.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

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TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	9th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	28th Feb. 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	27th Mar. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—

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R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Jan. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th Feb. 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Mar. 1908

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Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
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CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Feb. "
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Belsito	17th March. "

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 20th Jan.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 16th Jan.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 17th Jan.	7 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 20th Jan., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th Jan., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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14th January, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on	
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan.	1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb.	1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb.	1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March	1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March	1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April	1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April	1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May	1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May	1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June	1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
‡ ISTOCK	2891	M. Ticac	25th Jan. 1908
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb. 1908
* † AUSTRIA	7588	G. Gillhuber	26th Mar. 1908.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	24th Apr. 1908.
* † PERSIA	5805	P. Craglietto	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume
‡ Takes no Passengers.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

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Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

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VORWAERTS	5990	B. Bednarz	20th Jan. 1908

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
‡** City of Calcutta	...	7 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	1 April
‡** City of London	...	15 "	24 "	..	15 "
‡** City of Glasgow	...	15 Mar.	21 April	..	13 May

SAILINGS FROM KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

O Glasgow	...	..	..	14 Jan.	6 Feb.
† Stanley Hall	...			15 Jan.	8 Feb.
† City of Madras	...	18 Jan.	22 Jan.	12 Feb.	8 Mar.
‡ City of Karachi	...	24 Feb.	5 Mar.	18 Mar.	10 Apr.
a Trafford Hall	...	5 Mar.	15 Mar.	1 Apr.	24 "
† Prome	...	....	...	22 Apr.	16 May
a** City of Benares	...	12 Apr.	19 Apr.	6 May.	28 "

Steamers marked ** constitute the Homeward Express Service.
a First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
† Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 2...12 passengers
‡ Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.
‡** Sails for Havre landing passengers at Plymouth does not touch at Marseilles.

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J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

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FIXED DEPOSITS.

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JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY *Manager.*

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

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HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL............£600,000
RESERVE FUND...............£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Eliya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent*

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS .... " 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Fengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tieling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
AG. AGENT.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.........................£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.........................£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Kiosks.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Storage Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise &c.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Iron and Steel, ARRIVED per B. I. s.s. "CHUPRA," D.—E. Sheds, Prince's Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 15th January, 1908.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY BY CONTRACT of INDIAN STEAM COAL, to Royal Indian Marine Vessels at Bombay and other Indian Ports, for one year during 1908-09, will be received at Bombay Dockyard, up to 2 P. M. of 17th February, 1908.

For Particulars see Notice No. 7996 in Bombay "Government Gazette" of 28th November, 1907, or apply to the DIRECTOR, Royal Indian Marine.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT. —By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1908 of OYER and Terminer, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1908, at half past 10 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had done or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of January, 1908.

DWARKADAS DHARAMSEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

NOTICE.

IT has come to our knowledge that certain Licensed Retailers of Spirits in Bombay are imposing on the public by selling inferior Whiskies as the brand of "JOHN HAIG." They use for this purpose bottles which have originally contained JOHN HAIG WHISKY.

The Public is WARNED against THIS FRAUD and we trust, for their own protection, they will assist us in stopping this nefarious practice.

Further, Notice is hereby given that on any case of such misrepresentation being discovered, legal proceedings will be immediately taken against the offending party or parties.

H. S. SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents in India for
MESSRS. JOHN HAIG & CO.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, will be held at the Office of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd January, 1908, at 4 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the report of the Directors and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To elect a Director in place of Mr. Macrae who has resigned.
5. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 7th January, 1908.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the Books of the above Corporation are OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

THE SEVENTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the Town Hall on SATURDAY, the 25th January, 1908, at 3 p. m., (1) to receive the Report of the Directors; (2) to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an abstract statement of the accounts, and a List of Subscribers and incumbents, in accordance with Fund Rule 58; (3) to fill by election, under Rule 5, the three vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of three Directors; and (4) to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, as required by Rule 8.

The following is the list of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board. Subscribers desiring to vote for the election of three Directors to fill the vacancies caused by those retiring by rotation should send in their votes for registration so as to reach this Office two clear days before the date of the Meeting.

By Order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

CALCUTTA, the 23rd December, 1907.

Names of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board:—

*Dr. J. J. Brittain
Mr. P. T. Fermie
Mr. B. K. Fincimore
Mr. R. A. Freitas
Mr. K. C. Ghosh
Mr. J. H. Hofstadt
Mr. J. McCann
Mr. H. W. Miller
*Mr. J. W. Pringle
*Mr. A. B. Smart
Dr. G. F. W. Thibaut, C.I.E.
Mr. A. R. Tucker
Mr. A. P. Whittenberry
Mr. G. W. F. Wood
Mr. J. P. Yakchee

N. B.—*Directors retiring by rotation.

POSTAL NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that with effect from the 1st February, 1908, the sender of a POSTAL ARTICLE intended for transmission by the Value-payable Post will no longer be required to fill in the forms which have now to be presented with each such article. On and after the date mentioned, the sender of a Value-payable article will merely have to fill in a prescribed form certifying that the article is being sent in execution of a *bona fide* order received by him and furnishing the following particulars:—

(1) A description of the article;
(2) the name and address of the addressees; and
(3) the amount for remittance to himself.

2. From the same date, the sender of every Value-payable article intended for transmission by Post will be required to write clearly on the face of the article itself:—

(i) In the upper left hand corner—the letters V. P., followed by an entry, *in figures and words,* of the amount for remittance to himself,

and

(ii) in the lower left hand corner—his own name and full address.

3. The new form of certificate will be procurable from the Post Office before the date on which these changes are brought into force. Bound copies of one hundred of these forms with counterfoils will also be available for sale to the public at Post Offices.

C. STEWART-WILSON,
Director-General
of the Post Office of India.

CALCUTTA, THE 26TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. "Gazette Commercial" at Rs. 2 4 per thousand; if printed on flap Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & Co. LD.

BOOKSELLERS &c., BOMBAY.

PSYCHIC BOOKS, ETC.

	Rs.	a.
A Series of Lessons in Gnani Yoga. The Yoga of Wisdom. This book gives the highest Yogi teaching regarding the absolute and its manifestations. By Yogi Ramacharaka	4	6
Deep Breathing. By Arthur Lovell	0	14
Self Reliance. Practical studies in personal Magnetism, (will-power) and success, through Self-Help, or Auto-Suggestion. By James Coates, Ph. D., F.A.S. With one plate ...	4	6
Human Magnetism or How to Hypnotise. Practical handbook for students of Mesmerism. By James Coates, Ph. D., F.A.S. With ten plates showing induction of phenomena, experimental and curative	4	6
How to Restore Life-giving Energy to sufferers from Sexual Neurasthenia and kindred brain and nerve Disorders (Neurosis, Hysteria, etc.). By Prof. Richard J. Ebbard and F. W. Vogt.	4	6
Spiritualism. Is Communication with the Spirit World an established Fact? By E. Wake Cook and Frank Podmore	2	3
Mental Fascination. By William Walker Atkinson	3	15
How to Read Character in Features, Forms and Faces. A guide to the General Outlines of Physiognomy. By Henry Frith ...	3	15
How to be Oneself. By R. Dimsdale Stocker....	0	14
Thought Vibration on the Law of Attraction in the Thought World. By William Walker Atkinson...	3	15
Numbers, their Magic and Mystery. By Dr. Isidore Kozminsky	0	14
Concentration: The Road to Success. By Henry Harrison Brown...	1	12
Self-Healing by Thought Force. By William Walker Atkinson.	2	10
Number, Name and Colour. A Practical Demonstration of the Laws of Numerology. By O. Hashnu Hara	0	14
How to Control and Strengthen the Mind. By Alfred T. Story	2	3
Dynamic Thought or the Law of Vibrant Energy. By William Walker Atkinson	3	15
The Mystical Life of Ours. A book of suggestive thought for each week through the year. Selected from the works of Ralph Waldo Trine	3	1
The Secret of Mental Magic. A course of seven lessons. By William Walker Atkinson ...	3	15
Concentration and the Acquirement of Personal Magnetism. Illustrated. By O. Hashnu Hara	2	3
The Sixth Sense. Psychic Origin, Development and Rationale! By Frederic Fletcher ...	3	1
Seeing the Invisible. Practical Studies in Psychometry, Thought Transference. By James Coates	4	6
Talks with the Dead. Edited by John Lobb, F.R.G.S. Illustrated by Spirit Photograph.	2	3
How to Acquire and Strengthen Will-power. Modern Psychic Therapy. By R. J. Ebbard.	5	11
Mental Depression. Its Cause and Treatment. By Richard J. Ebbard	2	3
The Bedrock of Health. A new Curative System of Self-Treatment without medicine. By Richard J. Ebbard	8	12

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

DUTCH & REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

THE FOLLOWING WELL-KNOWN BRANDS ARE NOW ON SALE.

	Rs.	As.
Rissolas, per box of 50s.... ...	4	8
Operas, per box of 50s.	4	0
Flor de Lopez, per box of 25s. ...	3	12
Conamorl, per box of 50s.	4	0
La Marqueza, per box of 50s. ...	4	4
Cosa, per box of 50s.	4	0
Mexican Planters, per box of 50s...	4	8
Perla de Manila, per box of 100s....	6	8
Reinatas (Real), per box of 50s. ...	7	8

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

JAMES AND CO.'S RELIABLE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1873.

THE Only AGENCY which keeps a perfect Register of experienced EUROPEAN and EURASIAN NURSES, efficient and certificated Domestic Servants of all Nationalities, Occupation, and Creeds, and supplies them wherever needed.

Special register kept of servants for Clubs, Regimental Messes and Hotels.

The Agency also undertakes to supply Clerks, Mechanics, Carpenters, Masons and Labours to Offices, Railway Cos., Mills, and Colliers.

Messrs. James and Co. have supplied servants when required and have given satisfaction.

(Sd.) CAPT. P. H. SAULEZ,
Offcg. Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

JAMES AND CO.,
COMMISSION AGENTS, CATERERS AND LOAN BROKERS. NEAR THE CANTONMENT HOSPITAL, POONA.

VON LINTZGY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER; AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY

VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

RELIABILITY TRIALS

FROM BOMBAY TO KOLHAPUR & BACK VIA MAHABLESHWAR.

SUNDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY TO WEDNESDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1908.

GENTLEMEN desirous of acting as observers or who would like to go as Passengers in cars taking part in the above Reliability Trials, are kindly requested to communicate immediately with the Undersigned.

N. M. MARSHALL,
HONORARY SECRETARY,
1, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA.

GRAND

RELIABILITY TRIALS.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW, AND MOTOR GYMKHANA,

Under the distinguished patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

RELIABILITY TRIALS FOR ALL CLASSES OF CARS.

BOMBAY to KOLHAPUR and back, via MAHABLESHWAR.

To be held on FEBRUARY 2ND to 5TH, 1908, inclusive 5 Challenge Cups and a Special Prize for Hill Climb.

GRAND AUTOMOBILE SHOW and MOTOR GYMKHANA,
ON THE MARINE LINES MAIDAN,
FEB. 24TH TO 29TH 1908.

Valuable Prizes and Medals for successful Competitors.

Full particulars and Entry Forms for Trials, Show and Motor Gymkhana to be obtained on application to

THE JOINT HONORARY SECRETARIES,
MOTOR UNION OF WESTERN INDIA,
Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

EPILEPSY AND FITS

Trench's Remedy an undoubted cure.

OVER 1000

TESTIMONIALS IN ONE YEAR.

Pamphlet containing valuable information to sufferers sent Post Free

ON APPLICATION
TOTHILL SHARP & Co., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS,
TRENCH'S REMEDIES, LD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF WHITE ROUND PEARLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., and on account and risk of Talakchund Zaverchund:—

One bunch of thirty (30) white round stringed pearls weighing 165 chavs or thereabouts which were sent as parcel No. 422 to London.

The above is now on view.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to Messrs. Motabhai Jemietram and Madon, attorneys for Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co. or to the Undersigned.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgager.

1 Bunch of 20 stringed pearls.
1 Necklace of 46 pearls weighing about 127 chavs.
1 Do. of 47 pearls.
1 Do. of 58 pearls.
1 Do. of pearls of 4 strings.
1 Do. of large pearls of one string.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD TEAK BUILT TRAM CARS.

By order of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on FRIDAY the 17th instant, at 3.30 p. m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction, at the Tramway Co.'s Stable, Parel:—

13 double horse tram cars and fifteen single horse tram cars, from all of which the seats have been removed.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD opportunity to secure broken and seasoned horses at Cheap Rate.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant at 2.30 P.M. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tramway Co.'s Stables at Colaba Causeway:—

About 50 horses of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Lt., consisting of Australians, Arabs, Persians and Country Breds.

The horses are in good condition and are a very useful batch.

The horses are sold in reduction of the Company's Stud consequent on it electrification of the Tramway.

The horses are now on view.

ON SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. Bennett and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account and risk of Mr. C. Arthur Ellis.

2 Night dresses, six pillow cases, one piece Irish sheeting, 12 Lady's handkerchieves, six Gent's shirts and one bed quilt.

◆

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 Second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay United Mills premises, Girgaum, by order of the Bombay United Mills Co. Lt., and on account and risk of Messrs. Khetsidas Harmukhrai & Co.

Cotton sweeping about 230 cwt.
Dropping No. 3 about 14 cwt.
Top Roller No. 1 about 2 cwt.
And on account and risk of Nasgey Damji—
Oily Fly about 2 cwt.
Top Roller No. 2 about 4 cwt.
Scroll Banding about 12 cwt.
Engine Rope about 16 cwt.
Clean pieces about 10 cwt.
Healds used up about 21 cwt.
40 Double yarn waste about 21 cwt.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at the Corner of Church and Bruce Lane, Fort, near St. Thomas' Church.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed by the owner, to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground with the messuages, hereditaments and premises and godowns and stables standing thereon, situate in Church Lane, within the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 824 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of assessment, under Ward No. 1263 and St. No. 19 and by the Collector of Revenue under Old No. 1 and new No. 4817 and bounded as follows: —That is to say, on or towards the East by the property known as WALLACE & Co.'s Office, on or towards the West by the said Church Lane, on or towards the North by the St. Thomas Church, on or towards the South by the Bruce Lane and which said permises are now in the occupation of Messrs C. H. B. Forbes & Co.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1908.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VERY WELL KNOWN
THE VERY WELL PATRONIZED
"EXCELSIOR" CINEMATOGRAPH,
Which Exhibits
EVERY NIGHT
including
SUNDAYS,
On the Maidan next to the SKATING RINK.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager.........MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

OPENING NIGHT.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 17th, 1908.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY.
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NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING," Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November, 1907.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget'" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

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THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office

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Under instructions from the owners Messrs. Bapooji Sorabji Patel, Khurshedji Sorabji Patel, and Ardeshir Sorabji Patel, carrying on business in Bombay as Merchants under the Firm and style of Messrs. Framji Sons and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1908, at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the undermentioned property situate at Matheran known as Sands House with all the furniture therein.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground and premises with their appurtenances and the Bungalow or tenement standing thereon known as Sands House situated at Matheran in the District of Kolaba in the sub-District of Kurjat containing by admeasurement 3 Acres and 25 Gunthas, be the same a little more or less, and discribed and particularly denoted as No. 24 in a certain Map or plan of Matheran deposited with the Collector of Kolaba, together with all the household furniture lying therein.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Solicitors, for the said Mr. Bapooji Sorabji Patel or Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co., Solicitors, for the said Messrs. Khursedji Sorabji Patel and Ardeshir Sorabji Patel or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF PIANOS AND MUSICAL BOXES, ETC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Sorabji Cowasji & Co's Auction Rooms by order of the concerned several cottage and square and semigrand pianos by Schiedmayer and Sohne, Marcks & Co., Rose & Co., Soundy & Co., upright piano harmonium by Marks & Co., Crown American piano, or piano of many tones, harmonious, musical boxes playing Hindustani, operatic, orchestral, English and Indian airs, symphoniums, manual organs.

The above are on view.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, ENGLISH SAFE, TYPEWRITER, ETC.

Under insttructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, and Assignee of the estate of Karmali B. Sajon, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Doctor Cross Lane, Khaduk, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) office and writing tables, chairs, clocks, copying press, Fox typwriter, English large size safe by Stephen Cox and Son, bookstands, sample bangles, cloth, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF EMPTY DEALWOOD CASES OF MACHINARY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 17th Inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the Agents of the Fazalbhai Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Borah Adamjee Noorbhoy of Ful Gully, in the compound of the same mill at DeLisle Road, Parel, a large lot of Empty Dealwood cases of Machinery according to the Invoice.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable bungalow at Irla Parla near Andheri.

HIGH COURT.
Original Ordinary Civil Jurisdiction
Suit No. 563 of 1907.

Karmally Peerbhoy.............................. Plaintiff.

vs.

B. D. Sethna and others ....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit and in pursuance of the directions contained in the consent decree made herein and hearing date the 1st day of August 1907, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will, on Saturday, the 8th day of February 1908, at the hour of 4 o'clock (S. T.), in the afternoon, put up for sale by public auction to be held in the office of R. D. Sethna, Esq., in the High Court House, the following immovable property:—

The right, title and interest of the Plaintiff and defendants in all that piece of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Irla Parla, in Salsette, in the Registration Sub-District and District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 9,323 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 201-213 and Pote No. 3-30-31 and bounded as fellows:—On the east by the Gorebunder Road, on the west by the properties of Antonio Gomes Patell and Caetan Ferguson, on the north by the property of Mir Aoon and on the south by the sea Chockra Road, which said premises are now in possession of the Vender.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Tyabji, Dayabhai & Co, Attorneys for the Receiver herein, at their Office, 15, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable landed property at Jail Road, East Oomerkhady.

High Court, O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 780 of 1906.

Abdul Hussein Mulla Kadurbhai and others ....Plaintiffs

Sukimbai and others...............................Defendants

Under Instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court by the order made in the above suit, dated the 27th day of September, 1907, the Undersigned will sell by Public Auction on the premises on the 12th day of February 1908, at 4-30 o'clock (S. T.) in the afternoon, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or Fazandari ground with the messuage, tenement or chawl or range of buildings, erected, built and standing thereon, situate lying and being near Oomer Khadi in the Street called Doongri, outside the Fort in the Island and the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 83 and now under B Ward No. 3096 and street No. 760-770 and in the books of the Fazandar in the name of the Rajbhai Abdulali Boodabhoy and bounded on the East by the Jail Road, on the West by the house of the church of Oomerkhadi, on the North by the property of Bomonji Dosabhai and on the South by the property of Abdoolali Boodabhoo and which said piece of land contains by admeasurement, 325 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Madhavjie, Kamdar and Chotiabhai, attorneys for the Receiver herein, at their Office at Esplanade Road or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH JANUARY 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 BALES BLUE ARMY CLOTH.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Purbhoodas Vanmali of Baroda:—

P
—41-1 Bale Blue Army Cloth ex ss. "Haddon Hall."
V
,, 42-5 -4 ,, do. ex ss. "City of Lucknow."
,, 46-50-5 ,, do. ,, "City of Farquhar,"
,, 51-58-8 ,, do. ,, "City of Murray."

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, grain sweepings, F. P. Bales of cotton, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Wadi Bunder Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, ON FRIDAY the 31st instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), at the Wadi Bunder Goods.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, Joovaris wheat, linseed, rapeseed, books, looking-glass, oil, bagging, medicine, bales of F.P. Cotton, luggage, paint, soap, betelnuts, empty casks, asbestos sheets, copper-wire, coir rope, ironbars, cottonseed, ironsheet, powrahs, dates, sugar, loose grain, sweepings, condemned sheets, old wastepapers, harness, wagon load stones and other miscellaneous articles.

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OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

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TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
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THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.
The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.
☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

Messrs. G. J. HEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.
The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are [illegible] to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS, "HEYMER, LONDON."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS [illegible]. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Fife, 2,494 tons, Captain A Harrison, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Foyle, 2,690 tons, Captain W Walsh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Baron Eldon, 2,583 tons, Captain A G Parker, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE B & P S N Co's steamer Haidari, 1,562 tons, Captain F D Lorne, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

THE B & P S N Co's steamer Ahmadi, 1,640 tons, Captain T Hughes, sailed yesterday for Jedah, with a general cargo and 50 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1,273 tons, Captain G R Elton arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo, 63 cases opium and 6 cabin and 251 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Proserpine ......Capt James......R Navy
H M S Sphinx ......Comdr Lichfield ......R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth......Capt A W Heneage ......R Navy
H M S Highflyer......Capt O S Hickley ......R Navy
R I M S Dufferin......Capt T A L de Berry ......R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook ......Comdr G A Ross ......R I Marine

FOREIGN NAVY.

Fylgia ......Capt J S Ekeland ......Swedish Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JAN. 14.

Vessel	Ton	Capt	Destination	Agents
Amaryllis	2587	Looh		Tejpal & Co
Alberto Treves	2446	rows		S G Italiana
Buceros	7595	Hutchins		R A Willis
Baron Eldon	2583	Parker		
Caledonia	3599	Toogle	London	P & O Co
Euphorbia		Stevens		J M & Co
Foyle	2690	Walsh		
Fazeri	911	Le Meise		B & P S N Co
Ipswich	515	Pelling		Shah S N Co
Investigator				S Mamoojee & Co
Kirklee	3575	Watson		W & A Graham & Co
Malta	3900	Peters	N F	P & O S N Co
Mazagon	3279	Hodgson	Repairing	M M & Co
Madura	1273	Elbon		M M and Co
Shah Nasir	2155	Grant		Shah N N Co
Scarthoe	2536	Clergy		W & A G & Co
Terrier	1008	Milsen		F F Campbell & Co
Umsinga	1895	Muller	Hull	W & A G & Co
Waroonga	1609	Bamber		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—JAN. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Macdonald	3133	Hayward	C'gong	18-1	F Muir & Co
C&R Methley Hall	2235	Nuttal	N F		K Nixon & Co
G Moshtari	1110	Gove	Mauritius	17-1	B & P S N Co
H President	2087	Tope	Z'bar	15-1	A Strands
L Shah Ameer	1922	Pilling	N F		H A Hassum
M Majidi	1820	Coates	Mauritius	18-1-08	B & P S N Co
N Grantley Hall	2586	Lewis	Newport	18-1	K Nixon & Co
P Singapore	2735	Taylor	N F	25-1	W & A Graham & Co
Q Mozaffari	1387	Molony	N F		B & P S N Co

Offside O

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Reichstag	2089	Thle	Z'bar	24-1	A Strandes

H W P D

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kaveri	553	Walliji	B'Nagar	14-1	Bo S N Co
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Mangalore	17-1	Bo S N Co
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	G Ports	16-1	Bo S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1 Britannia	1969	Sarick	L'pool	21-1	G & A G & Co
3 R Rubattino	2682	Cucchi	Genoa	15-1	F & R S N Co
4 Levanzo	2982	Belsito	Shangh	17-1	Horio & R S N Co
5 Kybfels	4996	Von Thul'en	H'burg	18-1	Glade & Co
7 Yeboshi Maru	2992	K n	Kobe	19-1	H Y Kaisha
7 Santhia	3353	Thomson	N F		M M & Co
8 Bohemia	2305	Dabarich	Trieste	16-1	A L S N Co
9 Lawenburg	2959	Socken	K'chi	21-1	Glade & Co
10 & 11 Delta	4779	Daniel	Shanghai	22-1	P & O Co
12 Oceana	3507	Hayward	London	18-1	P & O Co
15 Riojun Maru	2979	Irisawa	Kobe	20-1	N Y Kaisha
16 Zoroaster	2375	Ewan	L'pool	18-1	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Madura s	Elton	Koweit, Jan 3
	Foyle s	Walsh	Calcutta, Jan 1
	Baron Eldon s	Parker	Calcutta, Jan 2

DEPARTURES.

Jan	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Scarthoe s	Clegg	Calcutta
	Haidari s	Lorne	Rangoon
	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jedah

The steamer Fife, Harrison, for Calcutta, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Lowenburg, for Hamburg, &c,
" Umsing, for Hull, &c

DAILY EXPORTS.—JAN. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Zoroaster s—250 cwts horns, Esmall Mahomed.

Britania s—67 bales wool, H K M Jaith; 35 bales wool, Ebjie Oomersey; 100 bales wool, D Nagjie and Co; 22 bales wool, Nizamudin and Co; 50 bales wool, E Tajbhoy and Co; 6,255 cwts myrabollams, G Modhowjee and Co; 12 bales cotton The New Mofussil Co; 800 tons, manganese ore, K Nixon and Co; 27 bales wool B Dorabji Panday; 31 bales wool, J Moolchand; 25 bales wool, T Rattonsey and Co; 21 bales cotton fly N Peerbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Kybfels s—61 bales cotton, Nensey Peerbhoy; 41,000 cwts myrabollas G Madhowjee and Co.

Oceana s—50 cwts horns, B Esmal; 33 bales skins R M Kooka; 3 bales carpets, 13 cases embroidered prints &c, Ardeshir and Co; 71 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 1 bale wool S E Bengania.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Britania s—16 bales twist K Nixon and Co; 25 bales twist, Framjee Petit S and M Co Ltd.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britania s—2000, cwts myrabollams G Madhowjee and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—10 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Zoroaster s—5,230 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee, 2,000 cwts linseed Volkart Brothers; 1,062 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 50 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR ANTWERP.

Singapore s—12 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 45 bales hemp E Tajbhoy and Co.

Lowenburg s—400 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lowenburg s—1,575 cwts bonesenews, M Jamal; 9,680 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 3,430 cwts bonesenews E C Naajee.

Kybfels s—60 bales hemp, P Bhimjee; 170 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 935 bales cotton, Bamjee and Co; 9 bales twist, Greaves Cotton, and Co; 1,008 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 2,080 cwts myrabollams, W Bechar; 67 bales cottonfly N Peerbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Brittania s—200 bales cotton, The Bombay Company; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed 1,000 cwts Mowraseed, 3,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Britania s—300 bales cotton E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co; 165 bales cotton, Moritz and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—8 bales cotton, The Bombay Company.

FOR PALERMO.

R Rubattino s—1 bale cotton, Schroder Smidt and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—250 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.

Levanzo s—200 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta—300 bales twist, C Bhavaindas; 1,000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 800 bales twist, The Metsui B Kaisha.

Yeoboshi Maru s—350 bales twist, M B. Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—1.000 bales cotton, Sassoon J David and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co, 500 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 500 bales cotton, Jehangir B Petit and Co; 200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

Yeoboshi Maru s—400 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Levanzo s—1,300 bales cotton, R D Master and Co; 2 G Dossa 16 bales cotton bales cotton K Zokaldas and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Yeoboshi Maru s—2,700 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeoboshi Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Delta s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

FOR YOKKAICHI.

Riojun Maru s—500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *January* 13.] [BOMBAY, *January* 14

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	83 7/8	1/8	
3 do. Rentes ...	95 1/2	un chgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/4	1/16	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	63 5/8	un chgd	
Bar Silver in London ...	26 1/16	1/2	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	26 1/4	1/2	
Do. in New York ...	56 3/8	1 1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·18 1/2	un chgd	
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·50 3/4	un chgd	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·85 1/2	un chgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	6	since 2 inst	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4 1/2	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4 5/8		1/8
3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/4	un chgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1/4	un chgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4	un chgd	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4 1/4	un chgd	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Steady—Buyers over.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	...Quiet.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Dull.
Manchester	...Quiet but Steady.
Total Sales	...7,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...500
Imports	...24,000
Mid-Americans	...6·30+10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	...9 9/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·86	5·88	5·87	5·87	5·86
+11	+10	+10	+10	+09

June-July	July-Aug	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·85	5·82	5·72	5·62
+09	+10	+09	+09

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	... 37,000	bales,
Do. do. last year	... 81,090	"
Exports to Great Britain	... 48,000	"
Do. to Continent ...	... 25,000	"

Spot Cotton—11·35 unchanged.

Futures—Month of Mar. 10·89+02
Do. do. May 10·93+03
{Advanced early owing to firm cables and partially declined later through bear pressure and bulls unloading.

New Orleans :—
Spot Cotton—11 3/4+1/8
Futures—Month of March 11·26+07
Do. do. May 11·26+08
Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat—Dull.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs.— 2,370,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 56½—Apl.-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 1/2 Jan.-Feb.—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 3/16+1/16.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 3s. 3 1/2d. Value.

SKIN SALES.

Goat Skin sales closed to-day.
Goat Skins, offered 11,23,000.
Sheep Skins, offered 12,07,000.
Quiet and prices easier.
Goat skins common 2d. lower.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Sovs ...	Rs. 90,000	Melbourne	Delta	Mercantile Bank
10 Boxes Sovs ...	7,50,000	Freemantle	do	National Bank
5 Bundles Rs ...	10,000	Linga ...	Madura	Hongkong "
1 Box Sovs ...	9,000	Bahrein ...	Nerbudda	Standard Oil Co of New York
1 Bundle Rs ...	2,000	do	do	A Shoostary
1 Bundle Rs ...	1,850	Koweit ...	do	A P Khalad
1 Bundle Sovs ...	2,490	Jeddah	Haidari	Fazal Allabhai
Rupees ...	10			
1 Bundle Rs ...	2,000	Bahrein	Nerbudda	H S M Cazarani

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING. | [14TH JANUARY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 6½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The market opened to-day with one or two Banks offering to sell wire at 1s. 3 15/16d. but after a moderate amount was placed the rate was withdrawn and at the close quotations were general at 1s. 3 29/32d. T T., 1s. 3 15/16d. for demand Bank bills and 1s. 4 7/32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. The latter rate was available for any delivery and bills have been placed to-day both for ready and forward. Far Eastern rates are noted below.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	...1s. 3 29/32d.
Demand Draft ...	...1s. 3 15/16d.
Credits—3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7/32d.
Do. 6 months sight	...1s. 4 3/8d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France	169 3/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	129 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	141
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	150 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	187

Government Paper :—
At opening to-day rates were weak at 95 3-4 ready and 95 15-16 for the settlement, but when Calcutta opening rates arrived as 96 9-16 for ready and 96 13/16 for delivery forward in a month, our rates also gave way. ½ to 95 11 16 ready and 95 13/16 for the settlement. The dealers have been selling and by the afternoon the market had settled down to 95¼ ready and 95½ for the settlement at which we close in a quiet market.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95·10
1st Settlement	"	95·12

Bullion :—
Bar silver in London on Monday closed ½ up at 26 1/16 ready and 26¼ for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1⅛ better at 56⅜. Locally the market has been firmer, opening at 66 7/16 ex-duty and closing steady at 66½. The forward quotations rule the same as ready. Bar gold is unchanged.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	2	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	66	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	66	12	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	66	12	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
We have little change to report in our market which continues quiet but steady with little enquiry from exporters. Tenders against and setlements of January Contracts occupy chief attention. Fully Good Bengals 15/25 January delivery are easier owing to R/Rs being freely offered. We close steady as under.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	284	March
Good M G. Broach ...	270	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	250	Jan.
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	222	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	217/3	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	216/7	"
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	204	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	198	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	193	"
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	186	"
Good Westerns ...	239	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	252	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Quiet
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	31,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
5·81	5·81	5·82	5·82	5·81
—05	—05	—05	—05	—05

J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·80	5·78	5·67	5·57
—05	—04	—05	—05

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is steady with hardly any business passing.

Ready	Rs. 7 14 0
May	" 8 9 0 R. D.

Rapeseed :—
Quiet but steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Apl.-May ...	Rs. 9 6 0
Yellow Guzerat Apl.-May ...	" 9 10 6

Castorseed :—
The market is steady. Rs. 34 4 0

Cottonseed :—
Quiet but steady. Rs. 24 8 0

Groundnuts :—
We quote :— Rs. 45 4 0

Wheat :—
The market is firm.
White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 6 2 0 R. D.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,352½ X D
India	61 C D
Indian Specie Bank ...	52 C D

Mills :—

David	386¼
Maneckji Petit ...	3,182¼

Miscellaneous :—

Colaba Land and Mill...	1,010

RAIKWAYS :—

Amritsar-Patti... ...	109
Tapti Valley	430

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. Yesterday :—

Cotton	20,893	bales
Wheat	4,395	cwts
Linseed	207	"
Rapeseed	nil	"
Gingellyseed	3,658	"
Poppyseed	113	"
Groundnuts	884	"
Castorseed	3,498	"
Rice	3,477	"
Myrabollams	6,955	"
Cottonseed	9,621	"
Mowraseed	248	"
Gram	1,247	"
Joowar	2,290	"
Maize	102	"

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP
COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, Jan. 15.

21 Detail for the week ending Saturday the 18th Instant. To-day Wednesday the 15th The Inspector General of Volunteers will inspect the Battalion on the Oval at 5 30 p m.
It is hoped that every N C Officer and Volunteer will make a special effort to attend this parade.
Fall in at 5 20 p m. near Sir Richard Temple's Statue.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform, with Forage Caps.
Thursday the 16th—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.
Friday the 17th—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p m.
22 Enrolment—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" Company :—
No 4702 Cyclist N Robottom

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, Jan. 15.

383 DRILLS
No 2 Company.
Thursday the 16th inst at 9 p m 6" B L O Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort.
Dress—Khaki and Caps.

384 PROF. CLASS.
The proficiency class will be held at the B V A Club on Thursday the 16th instant at 9 p.m.

385 CORPS PARADE INSPECTION.
The Corps will parade at the B V A Club at 4-45 p m on Saturday the 18th instant and proceed to Middle Ground, Fort, for the Inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers in India at 1" Aiming Rifle Practice.
Dress—Khaki and caps.

386 E E Co.
The E E Coy will parade at 6-30 p m on Wednesday the 15th inst at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground and Oyster Rock for Electric Light Manning.

387 REGTL. MEETING.
There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club on Monday next the 20th instant at 6 45 p m :—Business to arrange Camp.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following is the result of the Spoon Competition held at Santa Cruz on Sunday the 12th January 1908 :—

	300 yds.	600 yds.
Gr A E Rogers ...	26 + 4=30	31 + 5=36
Gr A W Barker ...	24 + 8=32	29 + 9=38
Corpl F Hainsworth ...	26 + 7=33	25 + 8=33
Trptr F Trousdell ...	22 + 5=27	28 + 6=34
Gr O M P Clyne ...	22 + 6=28	26 + 7=33
S M H Solley ...	24 + 6=30	24 + 7=31
Corpl M H Coates ...	19 + 9=28	25 + 10=35
Gr H Green ...	14 Sc =14	16 + 1=17
Sapper R Hotz ...	25 +10=35	23 + 8=31
Br O Flack ...	21 +17=38	13 + 15=28
Gr W Thompson ...	21 + 7=28	12 + 8=20
S I A Williams ...	16 +10=26	8 +11=19

SPOON WINNERS.
300 yds Sapper Hotz and Br Flack.
600 yds Gr Rogers and Gr Barker.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 19th instant Range 200 and 500 yds. Firing to Commence at 9 a m.

MEMORY MEANS MONEY.
TIME IS MONEY
Prof. James'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS,
STRENGTHEN THE MEMORY, THERE BY SAVING TIME AND MONEY.

The possession of a really good memory is indispensable to every man or woman; it is the very foundation of success. A man with a defective memory can not succeed; on the other hand a good memory is the most certain key to success. The poorest memory can be developed and strengthened by a regular use of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Constitute sustaining and life giving elements of special value to BUSINESSMEN, CLERKS, TUTORS, EXAMINATION CANDIDATES, and all engaged in mental occupations.

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the temper cheerful the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

Price Rs. 2 per bot. of 40 Pills; V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get he genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155C., Market, Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 3 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

KRISHNARAO RAMCHANDRA.—January 14, Krishnarao Ramchandra, Manager, Insurance Department, Messrs. Gaddum and Co., of cerebral apoplexy, at 1-45 a. m. at Khet wadi Mainroad, Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

BRISCO-OWEN—WILKINSON.—January 9, at St. John's Church, Jhelum, by the Rev Henry Powell, Clarence Morland Brisco Owen, son of the late Dr. Robert Brisco-Owen, M. D., F. L. S., of Hau'pe-Llangoed, to Ada Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Mr. C. J. Wilkinson.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 21 m. High water, 9-24m., 10-40a. Low water, 3-51m., 3-27a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.
B. L. H. inspection by the Inspector-General of Volunteers, Santa Cruz, 7-30 a.m.
Chamber of Commerce, balloting for election of Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Countess of Dufferin Fund, general meeting of the Bombay Branch, Government House, Malabar Point, 5 p.m.
B. V. R. inspection by the Inspector-General of Volunteers, Oval, 5-30 p.m.
Dr. John Pollen's lecture on Esperanto, Y. M. C. A Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m, and 10 p m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Jan. 18th, Full Moon, 7h. 6-9m. p.m.; Jan. 26th, Last Quarter, 8h. 31-3m. p.m.; Jan. 4th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.; Jan. 19th, in Apogee, 7h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, January 16.—Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. B. V R., annual inspection by the Inspector-General of Volunteers. Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m.; Sun sets, 6h. 22m.; High water, 10-9m., 11-17a.; Low water, 4-32m.

Friday, January 17.—P. and O. steamer "Egypt," with English Mails of 3rd instant, due to arrive at 9 a.m. Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, annual meeting, Oriental Buildings, 1-30 p.m. Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann's Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h, 22m. High water, 10-48m., 11-49a. Low water, 5-8m., 4-40a.

Saturday, January 18.—Bombay Extra Races. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. B. V. A. annual inspection by the Inspector General of Volunteers, Middle Ground, Fort. Meeting of Bombay Medical Union re Plague Inoculation, Presidency Association Rooms, 6 p.m. Gaiety Theatre, Mr. Bandmann's Company, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 11-23m., Low water, 5-42m. 5-13a.

Sunday, January 19.—2nd Sunday after Epiphany, Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 0-17m, 11-55a. Low water, 6-15m., 5-45a.

Monday, January 20—Gaiety Theatre, Mr. Bandmann's Company. Tavoy Exploration Syndicate. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 0-42m., 0-26a, Low water, 6-47m., 6-16a.

Tuesday, January 21.—Gaiety Theatre, Mr. Bandmann's Company. Sun rises, 7h. 15m. Sun sets, 6h. 25m. High water, 1-6m., 0-58a. Low water, 7-18m., 6-46a.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH.—To-night between 7 and 8 o'clock, the management of the Excelsior Cinematograph will give a performance in honour of the Officers and Sailors of the Royal Swedish Navy now in Bombay on their way to the East.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A Variety Concert in the Seamen's Institute will be given by the Purser's Department, R.M.S. "Oceana," to-day at 8-30 p m. Admission is free and there will be a collection in aid of the Institute's funds.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Supplemental Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa per s.s. "Umfuli" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 15th January 1908, instead of on Tuesday the 14th idem as previously notified.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR.—A vernacular contemporary states that Mr. P. R. Cadell, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, being about to be transferred to duty under the Government of India in the Customs Department, Mr. G. Monteath is to be appointed in his stead. Mr. Monteath acted for some time as Private Secretary to Lord Lamington.

THE ALL-INDIA HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.—The usual monthly meeting of the Association was held on the 12th January, fourteen members being present. Mr. R S. Parbhune was voted to the chair. The following scientific papers were read and discussed :—(1). A case of contused wound with fracture of the skull; recovery with Hemiplegia. By Mr. Dolatrai D. Chhatrapatty of Kaira. (2) Pterygidm, its treatment by Mr. M. B. Uranker of Bombay. Proceedings of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed. A resolution congratulating Mr. B. S. Ramchandraiyer, the Secretary, on his promotion to the rank of Honorary Assistant Surgeon, was passed unanimously.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—At the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the owners, 8 horses and 42 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for curative treatment during the last month. 306 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 64 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts and 17 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.—In Cruelty cases prosecuted by the Agents at Bandra during December, 9 offenders were fined.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeil, V. D., and Officers, the 1st Batt. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers' String Band will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March	The Washington Post	Sousa
Finale	Vittore Pisany	Peri
Selection	La Regina Di Golconda	Donizetti
Song	The Lost Chord	Sullivan
Selection	Tom Jones	Ed German
Valse	Avant La Bal	Coote
Two Step	Hop Scotch	Ruben

ROBBING A MARWADI IN MAHABLESHWAR.—Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Tookaram Krishna, a Mahratta, was charged with housebreaking and theft in respect of ornaments and cash of the collective value of Rs. 5,173 belonging to Kissan Laldas, a Marwadi having his shop at Mahableshwar. The Satara Police learnt on inquiry that the accused was concerned in a burglary which was committed in Mahableshwar a few days ago, and had fled to Bombay. A Satara Police Sepoy No. 496 arrived in Bombay and arrested the accused in the compound of a bungalow in Warden road. A "dhotar" belonging to the Marwadi was found on him; as to the ornaments, he said that he had buried them in a place in Mahableshwar. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to Mahableshwar for trial.

MURDER OF A HINDU WOMAN.—In the Kamatipura Morgue yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner for Bombay, concluded the inquiry relating to the death of Vithabai a widow, (45), whose body was found in a timber pond off Reay Road on the 8th instant, with her head battered with a stone or some such heavy substance. Deceased's body, when recovered, was discovered to have been without the ornaments, valued at Rs. 58, and Rs. 12 which she used to carry with her, according to the evidence already given by her son aged 13. The matter has been reported. The Surgeon to the Coroner, Dr. Powell, stated that her skull was shattered into several fragments and her upper and lower jaw-bones were broken. These injuries might have been caused by blows with some heavy body or massive object. Stones shown to him could have caused them. The jury returned a verdict that death of the deceased was due to fracture of the skull, caused by some person or persons who were unknown to the jury, under such circumstances that the act of such persons was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

"Gazette of India," January 11.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Consul General for Chili, as such whether permanantly or temporary in office, to have the privilege of private entree to Government House at Calcutta.

The Consul for Cuba at Bombay, as such, whether permanently or temporarily in office, to have the privilege of private entree to Government House.

Major A J Macnab, FRCS, IMS, (Bengal), Civil Surgeon of Simla, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Major R Heard, M B, IMS, (Bengal), Joint Medical Officer, Simla, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Simla during the absence on leave of Major A J Macnab, F R C S, I M S, (Bengal), in addition to his own duties.

The services of Lieutenant CKC Stuart, 21st Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Military Police.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major C Archer, CIE, a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, on being relieved of his appointment as Revenue and judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, is placed on special duty under the orders of the Hon'ble the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan in connection with the completion of the settlement of the Quetta Tahsil, with effect from the 12th December and until further orders.

Lieutenant G D Ogilvie, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted, on return from furlough, as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

The services of Lieutenant E D Galbraith, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force), are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General in the North-West Frontier Province, for employment with Frontier Militia.

The undermentioned officer is confirmed as an Agency Surgeon under the Foreign Department, with effect from the 20th October:—
Captain T S B Williams, Indian Medical Service.

Mr Hormusji Cowasji Dinshaw is provisionally recognised as Consul for Portugal at Aden.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr W D R Prentice, ICS, Assistant Collector in Class III of the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Bengal to Burma, with effect from the 26th November.

Mr W W Nind, an Assistant Collector in Class V of the Imperial Customs Service, on leave, is transferred from Burma to Bengal, with effect from the 6th Dec.

On the recommendation of the Assam Branch of the Indian Tea Association Mr W Skinner of the Bengal United Tea Company, Limited, Bindukuri, to fill the vacancy on the Indian Tea Cess Committee caused by the resignation of Mr S G A Showers.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

The term of appointment to the Ordnance Department in India, of Captain W B Spalding, R A, is extended for five years, with effect from the 17th March.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 2nd October.

The services of Engineer F T Frazer, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for the appointment of Superintending Engineer, Mandalay, vice Engineer W C Sharvell, Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 28th December.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave.

Engineer C B Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, for three months (m. c.)

The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, vice Commander W Aves, Royal Indian Marine, retired, and with effect from the 24th Nov.

To be Commander, 2nd grade. Commander W B Huddleston, Royal Indian Marine.

To be Commander, 3rd grade. Lieut T H H Hand, Royal Indian Marine.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE).

Lieut G H Morgan, 99th Deccan Infantry, is appointed to the Military Accounts Department on probation, with effect from the 28th November.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	10
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	1	1	102
Total plague deaths to date	141,708		
Same date last year	2	4	117

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
7	2

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

JANUARY, 13th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	30	64	1
B	91	185	13
C	66	155	7
D	47	50	0
E	281	188	10
F & G	69	56	0
Total to date..	584	697	31
Total rats killed			1,151

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INDIA'S FOREIGN TRADE.

In India as in the United Kingdom, writes the "Pioneer's" commercial correspondent at Calcutta, the advance in foreign trade, taken all round, was not so pronounced as we have been accustomed to of late, judging by the official figures just published in the Trade and Navigation returns for November. The grand total of imported merchandise is given as Rs. 12,18,24,141, which is Rs. 175 lakhs in excess of the figures for November, 1906 and Rs. 186 more than the same month in 1905, but in treasure there is a great decline—in gold to the extent of Rs. 116 lakhs and silver of Rs. 13 lakhs, making the nett improvement, some Rs. 45 lakhs only. It may be noted too that Government imported very much less treasure than in the previous year, so that the grand total of imports including Government business was nearly Rs. 1½ crores in defect compared with November 1906. It will be remembered that England was at the time in no way disposed to part with her gold, her one idea being to make it as difficult and expensive as possible for America to get hold of it, so India naturally imported very little, as a matter of fact the sum total was only 147,305 oz. valued at Rs. 90,61,143, all on private account, about one-third coming from the United Kingdom, a similar proportion from Australia, Rs. 11 lakhs from China, and the balance in driblets from different places. Government was, too, a very poor buyer of silver, as was pointed out at the time, importing only 865,584 ounces, of the value of Rs. 17,89,917, private importations being four times as large.

The Imports proceeded on very much the usual lines, and afford ground for the same comments both from a political and economical point of view—I might almost say a patriotic point of view, but that I "hae ma doots," as to any real interest in their country's development being at the bottom of most of the talk of the day, the motive being more to embarrass the European trader and the Government than to help to foster indigenous trade. Cotton piece goods are now-a-days a political item being the butt of the boycott, and yet in spite of this the imports for November are larger in every description, white grey, coloured, cotton manufactures and yarn. By the way this last is, I understand, imported to enable the mills to turn out Swadeshi cloth, and without its help they could not get along. This may account for the increased value of Rs. 4½ lakhs on the month, that for the eight months, however, being only Rs. 7·38 lakhs. The total improvement in cotton goods for November is given as Rs. 65 1-2 lakhs, and for the eight months as Rs. 4·39 lakhs, a large advance in face of opposition, and the remarkable fact is that Bengal shews the biggest percentage of improvement, some 25 per cent, Bombay only about 15 per cent, and all other markets a decline. To the supplies of sugar from Java there seems to be no end, and evidently the trade pays, or it would not be kept up so well. So far this year she has sent in 200,500 tons out of 312,500 total imports of the value of Rs. 345 lakhs, Mauritius providing 83,800 tons, and the balance being chiefly beet sugar from Austria, Hungary, the imports from Germany being only 3,300 tons, Bombay and Sind take nearly all the beet descriptions in the proportion of 1 to 2 1-2, and most of the Mauritius supplies, Bengal lending herself geographically to Java. The total sugar bill for the eight months is no less than Rs. 547 lakhs, an enormous sum, and showing only a moninal decline on last year, while it is two-thirds larger than 1905. It is said that the sugar outturn of India could be doubled by more scientific growing, in which process manure would take a prominent place, but a reference to the export list shows that in the same period 96,000 tons of manure was sent out of the country. The only thing that can be said is that this is ten per cent. less than last year, and that 60,000 tons was composed of bone dust which is taboo to most of the cultivators. I understand that cheaper railway freight is leading to a very considerable increase of coal as fuel as a substitute for what I may call the home made patent fuel, the material employed in which should be available as a fertiliser. The jute experiments commend it highly in that connection, and doubtless it would be very valuable for much else, if not wanted for burning purposes. The imports of railway plant and rolling-stock are well maintained, their value for the month being Rs. 66½ lakhs and for the eight months Rs. 458 lakhs, these latter figures showing an advance over 1906 of Rs. 197 lakhs and over 1905 of Rs. 347 lakhs, proving that requirements did not in those years receive due attention. There has been less done in machinery, but metals generally have come in on a larger scale. The Swadeshi cigarette either fails to commend itself to the Indian connoisseurs in flavour or price or both, as it cannot be produced fast enough to meet what is becoming an almost universal demand, for the imports are mounting up. For the eight months of this year more than 2½ million pounds have come in, of the value of Rs. 40 lakhs, the figures last year being 1,827,327lbs. and Rs. 28¼ lakhs. Certainly one sees, and, what is more gratifying, smells much less of the national hubble-bubble, so that except for the demoralising effect of cigarette smoking on the small boys, the change is a welcome one, Tobacco imports and also those of cigars seem to be falling off, or else are quite stationary, as are exports of this article. Apparently the Straits Settlements now satisfy their smoking requirements from nearer home, for while last year they took 8,005,630lbs. this year their wants have been satisfied with 4,854,862lbs, their bill being little more than half. Aden, which was in 1905 a good customer, fell away almost entirely last year, and has now returned to her allegiance in Indian tobacco taking 600,000lbs, value Rs. 730 lakhs. China is a steady but only moderate customer. Manfactured goods as usual form the bulk of the imports, providing some four-sevenths of the total, such things as glass ware, matches, paper, etc., showing the usual increase.

The decline in exports has been more marked than in imports, the value of merchandise being declared as Rs. 13,37,87,559, showing a decline of no less than Rs. 1,97,59,748. The decline is almost entirely in the list of raw materials, which is more than Rs. 212 lakhs in defect, jute accounting for Rs. 163 lakhs, cotton Rs. 43 lakhs, hides and skins, Rs. 31 lakhs, and coal Rs. 3 1-4 lakhs, the chief compensating line being seeds at Rs. 14 lakhs excess, fodder at Rs. 8 lakhs, manures at Rs. 3½ lakhs, and wood at Rs. 2 3-4 lakhs. Decreased values have, of course, a good deal to do with these changes, though in the case of jute there is an actual shortage in weight of some 24,000 tons. Articles of food and drink also show a decline, owing to failure in the exports of rice by Rs. 15 3-4 lakhs, tea by Rs. 7 lakhs and coffee by Rs. 1 1-4 lakhs. Opium is also Rs. 20 lakhs to the bad. In spite of the very long continued cry of bad trade in jute goods, the exports of these for November show an increase of more than Rs. 41 3/4 lakhs, the heading of manufatured goods under which these come showing a net improvement of nearly Rs. 31 lakhs. It is pleasing to see that cotton yarn shows some small improvement on the month, though for the longer period it is in defect by no less than Rs. 119 lakhs. This is entirely owing to the smaller demand from China, for all other countries have been better customers all through the year. The entry of "other countries" shows Rs. 87½ lakhs against only Rs. 7 lakhs in each of the two previous years, indicating that new markets have been captured to some extent, chiefly in the West. These are very badly wanted, for China has always been a very uncertain customer; dull as she has been this year her purchases amount to Rs. 475 lakhs out of Rs. 640, so Indian mills would be in a bad way without her help. The trade in India piece goods is not of an expansive or extensive character, the value, Rs. 114 lakhs, being less than in the two previous years. The Straits Settlements, Ceylon and East Africa are the best buyers, coloured goods being in the most demand, and then unbleached, the business in white goods being only nominal. Dressed hides and skins have fared no better than the same articles in the raw state, the shortage for November being Rs. 23 lakhs The United Kingdom is a long way ahead as a buyer of these, Germany buying nearly half the raw hides exported, and America two-thirds of the raw skins, the trade in which, and indeed in leather generally, has been very dull for some time past. Manganese ore maintains its position in the export list, the excess for the month being Rs. 4,21,210, and for the longer period Rs. 17 lakhs. Rs. 27 lakhs represented the value of gold exported, all on private account, and Rs. 22 lakhs that of silver exports, the Government share being only Rs. 12,500. This small sum was distributed over 12 places, Ceylon taking the most at Rs. 10 lakhs.

The influence of the American crisis has also made itself felt on the British trade figures for November, the import showing an expansion by only 2½ per cent, the exports being better by 8 3/4 per cent. A notable feature was an increase in the export of bullion by no less than £12,759,000 the sendings to the United States totalling £13,934,317, while the increase in the receipt of bullion was over £6,000,000, chiefly from Germany, movements entirely attributable to America and its financial troubles. An irregular feature is that shipments of produce from the States have not been stimulated with the view of creating credits in London against the heavy gold shipments, the imports of cotton being more than £1½ million less and total net deficit, spread over 45 articles, amounted to £1,154,000. The total shortage in exports to America was some £300,000 and it is gratifying to notice that the gain in exports was once more chiefly in manufactured goods although the shortage to America interfered somewhat with the full development of this movement. The average rate of advance in the value of manufactured goods as compared with the total volume of export trade was 724 per cent. for the 12 months, the November figure standing at 508 per cent, Cotton goods have fully maintained their leading position with an improvement of £1,212,000, but this large sum is exceeded by the betterment in coal shipments by £1,277,000 all the customers for England's coal having been larger buyers than usual.

A FATAL accident is reported from Rio de Janeiro, the victim being Captain Carlos Agostinho a Castro, of the Brazilian Navy. It appears that he and his nephew, a Lieutenant in the Navy, were searching the house for a supposed burglar, and in the dark each mistook the other for the thief and promptly closed. In the struggle, and before he realised what had happened, the nephew had shot his uncle twice,

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NOTICE

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The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 15, 1908.

COW FESTIVAL OF THE MAHOMEDANS.

TO-DAY is the Bakra Id, the most solemn festival of the Mahomedans. On this day they sacrifice cows, but other animals like goats or sheep or camels are allowed. Indeed, the chapter of the Koran, containing the injunction on which this Id festival is founded, mentions the sacrifice of camels. "This do"; the faithful are enjoined in the twenty-second chapter, "they who respect the symbols of God, perform an action which proceedeth from piety of heart. Ye may obtain advantages from the cattle up to the set time for slaying them ; then the place of sacrificing them is at the ancient House. And to every people have we appointed symbols, that they may commemorate the name of God over the brute beasts which he hath provided for them. And the camels have we appointed you for the sacrifice to God ; much good have ye in them. Make mention therefore of the name of God over them when ye slay them, as they stand in a row ; and when they are fallen over on their sides, eat of them, and feed him who is content and asketh not, and him who asketh. Thus have we subjected them to you, to the intent you should be thankful. By no means can their flesh reach unto God neither their blood : but piety on your part reacheth Him. Thus hath He subjected them to you, that ye might magnify God for his guidance : moreover announce glad tidings to those who do good deeds." It is essentially a day of sacrifice, and hence is also named Id ul Zoha, the latter word meaning 'sacrifice.' It is also called Id ul Kabir or the 'great festival' to distinguish it from the Ramzan Id which is the minor festival or Id ul Saghir. It is indeed the central festival of the Mahomedan religion, the most solemn and sacred. If it is well kept and its injunction about sacrifice religiously carried out, the sins of fifty past years and also of fifty years to come are pardoned. On this day the faithful assemble in the morning in the mosque for prayer which when over, the Mulla delivers a sermon in which he dilates on the merits of this festival. After the sermon people return home, and then the head of the family takes a sheep or a cow or a goat or a camel when one is available and he is rich enough to afford it, and turning its head towards Mecca says : "In the name of the great God. Verily my prayers, my sacrifice, my life, my death, belong to God, the Lord of the Worlds. He has no partner : this is what I am bidden ; for I am first of those who are Muslim, that is, resigned." And then with these words he slays the animal. The flesh is then divided into three portions, one-third being given to relations, one-third to the poor, and the remaining third reserved for the family. The festival is one of great rejoicing, and though strictly speaking it lasts only for a day, the tenth of the last month of the Mahomedan year, it is prolonged to two of even three days like other Id of Ramzan.

Mahomed got the idea of this feast of sacrifice, like the idea of many other things in his religious system, from the Jews. It is in its origin nothing but the modification of the solemn Jewish festival of the Day of the Atonement mentioned in Leviticus. In the first year of Mahomed's flight to Medina he saw the Jews keep this festival in commemoration of the deliverance of their ancestors under Moses from the hands of Pharaoh. He kept this Jewish fast himself and ordered his followers to do so too, saying that the Arabs had a greater right in Moses than the Jews. He was then friendly with them and had hopes that the Jews would acknowledge him as their prophet ; so this act was very politic on his part, as it kept them well pleased. But in spite of his efforts, the Jews remained stiff-necked and refused to countenance his claims to prophecy. So next year, the second of the Hegira, 624A. D., he did not keep this Jewish fast, but instituted in its place the Id ul Zoha, which is its modification. The heathen Arabs had a sacrificial feast from early days at the end of the pilgrimage to the Kaaba at Mecca. Mahomed instituted his festival of the Id at Medina on the same day that the Arabs at Mecca who were then his enemies were celebrating their ancient feast in the temple of the Kaaba. With his followers he went outside of Medina on the tenth of this month of pilgrimage, and offered as sacrifice two fatted sucking kids. Seizing a knife he slew the first, saying : "O Lord ! I offer this for my people, those that bear testimony to Thy Unity and my mission" Then he sacrificed the other kid, saying : "O Lord ! This is for Mahomed and for his family." Of the latter kid both he and his family partook, and that which was over he gave to the poor. The double sacrifice, says Sir W. Muir, seems in its main features to have been founded on the practice of the Jewish High Priest at the Day of the Atonement, when he sacrificed 'first for his own sins, and then for the people.' Mahomed repeated this ceremony every year, and it is kept by his followers throughout the world to the present time. All pilgrims to Mecca perform this sacrifice on the Bakri Id day, crying as they slay the animal : 'God is Great ! O God, accept this sacrifice from me ! There is supreme merit in performing this sacrifice in Mecca, with which the Haj or pilgrimage ends to-day. But everybody cannot go to Mecca. 'They also serve who stand and wait', says the poet. Those who perform the sacrifice in their homes to-day also receive credit for their act in Heaven, according to the faith of Islam.

CRIME IN HYDERABAD.

MR. A. C. HANKIN, Inspector-General of District Police and Jails in Hyderabad, has just issued his report for the year 1315 Fasli, In it he laments the fact that greater efforts were not made to enforce the regulations of the Criminal Tribes Act. Only four districts report action in that direction. District Superintendents in all other districts are reminded of the necessity of giving attention to the subject as also to the enforcement of the Game regulations and the surveillance over bad characters. The police, it seems, have yet much to learn on the latter subject and Mr. Hankin declares that until they grasp the necessity of maintaining a thorough and systematic watch over the movements of all bad characters, Hyderabad will not be safe from accretions of crime. Mr. Hankin discusses with satisfaction an increase in the recorded number of cases of abetment and personating public servants, as hitherto a general want of acquaintance with law has kept the former in the background and the latter denotes commendable zeal on the part of the Department, Under the head of abetment two notorious offenders were prosecuted, one a man who had been under the eye of the police but was not caught until the year reported upon and the other an habitual harbourer and receiver, who was convicted, during the year under report, of abetting dacoity. The Inspector-General says he would like to see more activity against harbourers, whose prosecution is not always successful. Some very readable accounts of cases of personation are given. In one, Govind Singh, personated an Amin of the Khufia police and searching and possessing himself of money from the house of a patel in the Aurangabad district. The offender had not been released from jail and promptly proceeded to a village in the Yeotmal district, where he wrote to the Station House Officer that he was a head constable from Basim district, was investigating a case in the Nizam's territory and required the services of two constables with handcuffs. The head constable fell into the trap and complied with the request. Govind proceeded to Palaj, sent for the thanadar of Kini and in his presence searched the houses of three men—one of them the police patel and seized property of the value of Rs. 1,458. He also handcuffed those persons, but after extorting a bribe of six hundred rupees, removed the handcuffs. He made no punchnamah on the recovery of the property and when the British constables protested he reprimanded them saying that they were his subordinates and had no business to interfere. He was responsible and not they. Ordering the constables to take the prisoners to the station house whither he would follow, he borrowed a pony and decamped.

Several cases of instigating riots are reported. In one of these two men were killed and others badly injured. The instigator was a patel who was committed for murder and convicted of grievous hurt. A very wealthy man, he employed several vakils to defend him, but without avail. In other case most of the culprits were arrested, but owing to the cowardice of the police the instigator escaped and is still at large. Mr. Hankin is convinced that the Tahsildar was mainly responsible for this particular gang becoming so powerful for evil as it did, as he took their side on every occasion and was conveniently absent from his taluka when the affray took place. The Tahsildar has since been transferred to the delight of the people but to the serious discomfiture of the gang. In recording the doings of dacoits the Inspector-General mentions with regret that in spite of repeated complaints proper supervision is not exercised over the bad characters of Hyderabad City. The majority of the persons implicated in dacoity in the provincial area are registered budmashes who are supposed to be under the eye of the City Police, yet in no single instance that he can recall was information given to the District Police of their movements. Pagah and Jagir dacoits were active during the year and Mr. Hankin tells us the narrative of their exploits and adds to the numerous indictments already recorded against the administrations of those jurisdictions. Dacoities were traced to criminals harboured in the exempted areas in Gulburga, Mahbubnagar, Nalganda Bidar, Atraf-i-Balda and Medak. There is not the least doubt, it is felt, that much of the untraced crime throughout the province lies at their door and again Mr. Hankin declares that there is no gainsaying the falt that more than half the dacoities that occur are contributed to by the absence of supervision over the Hyderabad City, Paigah and Jagir criminals. Several instances of plucky resistance to dacoits are recorded. In one in which six Wadders attacked a house in Jugiapel, Karimnagar district, one of the dacoits was secured by the complainants two sons, who stuck to their man in spite of one of them being wounded. In another in which Lambaras invaded the house of a Mahomedan in Dilinp Jagir in Nandir and felled complainant to the ground on his offering resistance, his brother pluckily attacked and secured one of the decoits who had stolen property in his possession.

In the Medak road robberies are prevalent, especially in the Kalagoor taluka. The Superintendent of Police attributes the recorded increase to the withdrawal of his men to the royal camp at Narsampett, but this is absurd and shows gross ignorance of facts, as these occurrences were not confined to the period of the men's absence. This truth is, writes Mr. Hankin, that no supervision was exercised over the patrols and guard at road and gundi nakas and they were more often than not absent from their post, "No one has been more slack than the Superintendent himself." Still it is placed on record as a matter for congratulation that in spite of great scarcity in those talukas of the Aurangabad district where Bhils were most numerous there were decreases under all heads of robbery. At one time when the Bhils were driven to extremities by the pinch of scarcity, an outbreak seemed imminent, but Government was pleased to come to the rescue with a grant for their sustenance and the difficulty was tided over. It is, however, credited to Mr. Tahniath Ali's influence and the tact with which he handles this formerly troublesome tribe that his district is now a model of good order. A decrease in Mahbubnagar district, where Lambaras are usually concerned in road robberies, is due to the settling down of numbers of that tribe on lands given them to cultivate.

THE LATE SIR F. J. GOLDSMID.

WITH the death of Major-General Sir Frederic John Goldsmid at the ripe age of 90, one more link with the past is snapped. His very near relative Henry Edward Goldsmid who was in the Bombay Civil Service and was born only five years before the late Major-General, died so long ago as 1855 on his way home, at Cairo. The Goldsmids are a famous Jewish family originally from Cassel in Germany, and settled in England at the beginning of the eighteenth century. A Baronetcy was conferred on the head of the family, which became extinct twelve years ago on the death, without leaving male heirs, of the third Baronet the well known Sir Julian Goldsmid. Henry Goldsmid left his mark on our Presidency, which he served in various capacities for 25 years finally becoming Revenue Secretary to Government, by the Great Revenue Survey in which he was associated with Wingate another famous Bombay officer of those days. He was proud of being a son of Israel, and his son Colonel Albert Goldsmid who is at present on the General Staff of the Army at home was till recently Director-General of the Jewish Colonisation Society, and Vice-President of the Maccabeans. When that well known missionary Wolff who was also a Jew came to Bombay in 1836, Goldsmid welcomed him saying "Wolff, I love you for one thing, and that is because you make yourself known everywhere as a descendant of the Jews, and show yourself at the same time to be a living apostle of Christ." Wolff says of Goldsmid that he was a delightful man, and "in whatever society he was, he openly avowed himself to be a Jew." There is a very curious legend about him in Bombay that he was possessed by an evil spirit who tormented him and at last proved the cause of his premature death at 42. His cousin the late Sir Frederic Goldsmid was also in Bombay nearly fifty years ago, but he served the Indian Government mostly in Persia and especially rendered very distinguished service in laying the cable between India and Europe *via* Teheran in the sixties of the last century. He has published a valuable narrative of his labours on the formation and development of telegraphic communication between England and India, under the orders of the British Government, in a work which incidentally gives very authentic geographical and topographical details about various places in the Persian Gulf, Persia, and Asia Minor through which the Indo-European telegraph line runs. Later his services were in demand as a political officer in Boundary questions relating to Afghanistan and Persia. On Persia, he was an authority of great weight. He wrote a great part of an official work on Eastern Persia which is still valuable though thirty years and more have elapsed since its publication. The articles that he wrote later in the Encyclopædia Britannica on modern Persia, its history and geography are still standard, and range with those of Noldeke and Gubschmidt on ancient and medieval Persia in the same work. Sir Frederic Goldsmid was also the biographer of Outram, the Bayard of India. This work of his is very important, as he used for it all the family materials, and those who have since written on that great Indian hero have all drawn upon this life by Goldsmid in two volumes. Sir John Kaye was to have written the standard life of Outram to range with his well known biographies of Malcolm and Metcalfe. But on his death in 1876 he was found to have made very little progress with the work which was then taken up by Goldsmid who published it in 1880. Though not so brilliant as the practised hand of Kaye would have made it, it is yet a very good work free from undue and excessive bias in favour of the hero, which mars so many otherwise excellent biographies.

OILING THE ROADS.

THE recent efforts of the Corporation to stop the dust nuisance is becoming more and more appreciated by those who spend any time in the Fort, but it is to be hoped that the matter will not be allowed to rest there. Other roads in Bombay call for similar treatment and one which should be taken in hand at once is Queen's Road. In the high winds which prevail now, the sprinkling of water which is applied is effective for a very short time and for the greater part of the day the road is enveloped in a swirling cloud of dust. In the early evening when the traffic is very heavy the matter becomes worse and it is not only a matter of discomfort, for the dust does heavy damage to the clothes of those who use the road. Were it oiled as has been done in Hornby Road and the Esplanade Road, Queen's Road would, in its cleanness, be an added attraction to Bombay and it is to be hoped that the Corporation will see its way to abating the present discomfort. There is one fault to be found with the work which has been done in Esplanade Road. Greater care should be taken to clean up the refuse hay which lies around the gharry ranks near the Flora Fountains and equally, if not more, important the drains need attention. Some day, too, we hope to see properly qualified and energetic policemen putting an end to the habit of gharriwallahs leaving their stands, three or four at a time to chase innocent pedestrians who must prefer to walk. Some time ago it was notified that the Police would be greatly obliged if sufferers in this way would report the numbers of the offenders. It would, however, be much more in accordance with reason if the Police took the matter properly in hand themselves,

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MR. J. W. ORR succeeds Mr. Douglas White as Deputy Legal Remembrancer in Calcutta.

MR. B. C. ALLEN, victim of the Goalundo outrage, now proceeds on eleven months' leave.

THE Trust and Trustees Bill is likely to be passed into law at next Friday's Council Meeting.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s s. "Africa," from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the evening of the 13th instant and is due here on the 19th at 8 A.M.

THE sculling match for the World's Championship, between W. Webb, the holder, and R. Tressider will be rowed on the Wanganui, New Zealand, on the 20th February.

MR. MOLLISON, Inspector-General of Agriculture in India, will tour in the Madras Presidency, the Mysore Province and in the Southern Districts of Bombay, during January and February.

THE Government of India in a recent letter to the Bombay Government acknowledging the final report on Relief Operations in 1905-6, have expressed their satisfaction with the success which attended the measures taken for the relief of distress, and their appreciation of the spirit in which the people of the Deccan met the calamity.

AN interesting experiment in silo making has just been completed by the Secretary of the Ceylon Agricultural Society. If the silage turns out to be good, this system of preserving fodder should prove useful in the drier parts, says the "Ceylon Observer." The method adopted by Mr. Drieberg is simple and inexpensive.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 23rd November last amounted to Rs. 2,790, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 614. The total earnings from 1st July to 23rd November last were Rs. 39,883, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 1,251.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 23rd November last amounted to Rs. 5,917, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 921. The total earnings from 1st July to 23rd November last were Rs. 87,633, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 17,913.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 16th November last amounted to Rs. 14,962 being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 6,350. The total earnings from 1st July to 23rd November last were Rs. 2,49,365 being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 35,425.

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

SOCIALISTS AND THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The House of Wasa.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, DECEMBER 27.

After the defeat at the general parliamentary elections of 1907 the German Social Democrats consoled themselves with the conviction that their repulse was only of a temporary nature. They doubled their agitating efforts and on account of the drastic means resorted to could actually boast that the subscriptions for socialistic papers showed again a numerical increase. But evidently a higher figure of subscribers is not equivalent with a grain of adherents of the party. For this we have a sufficient test in the results of the municipal elections of November and December of this year. Properly speaking these contests ought not to turn on political issues ; but as matters stand the wild agitation of the Socialists has everywhere converted them into political party struggles, especially in the larger industrial towns. In Berlin and its surroundings, in the West and South-West of Germany they expected at least a similar success as in the parliamentary elections in January and February. But they are now compelled to admit that even in Charlottenburg, a suburb of 250,000 inhabitants, they lost considerably of their former followers. Still greater is their loss of votes in such industrial towns as Mayence, Offenbach and Hanau, where their opponents where returned. The fact is that Social Democracy in Germany has surpassed its culmination point of growth and is already declining. It is at present mostly a question of the unity or disunion of the other parties whether the Socialists have a fair chance of success or not. The recent elections in the three cities mentioned above may serve us to explain the situation. In the parliamentary elections every "Bourgeois" party came forward with a candidate of its own, with the result that the Socialists got the majority of votes. At the recent municipal elections the Burgess voters acted in fair harmony and thereby swept the Socialists away.

THE ELECTION INDUSTRY.

One might well say that the electrical Industry has now completed its first cycle as it was exactly sixty years ago that the well-known pioneer firm in this branch, Messrs Siemens and Halske, was founded. There are now branches of this establishment not only in many important cities of Europe but also at Cairo and Rio de Janeiro, at Mexico, Lima and Tokyo, partially with their own agencies at other places in these oversea countries. That the prospects of electrical engineering are still promising, is seen from the annual Report of this Company; the upwards tendency that was observable during the past year in the pressure of business done as well as in the incoming orders, is stated to go on in the four months that have elapsed since the end of the year under review. Accordingly the Board of Directors is in the position to propose a dividend of 11 per cent. the highest ever distributed since the transformation into a joint-stock Company eleven years ago.

The general interest in the contents of this Report centres in the comments on the technical progress made during the last year. In this respect the progress made in the calcification of the atmospheric nitrogen by Professor Franke's process is of greatest importance, as it will bring an inexhaustible supply of manure on the market. The raw material from which this fertiliser is extracted by electricity, viz. air being equally distributed over the whole surface of the earth, it is reasonable to locate the expensive plant in the first place at those spots where enormous amounts of unused water power are available so that the required electric current can be cheaply produced. In Germany, Switzerland, Norway and France all preparations are already made to begin immediately with the manufacture of manure on a large scale.

A second innovation that may mark an epoch in industrial life is the making of steel in the electric stove. In order to start this new process at once in the most comprehensive style, the Company has formed a "Society for the installation of electro-steel plant," into which a number of large concerns of the steel branch have been admitted as partners.

Since 1903 the firm has entered into a combination with the "Electricitats-A-G. vormals Schuckert and Co." of Nuremberg for the fabrication and sale of all appliances of the intense current branch of electricity. The Report shows that the amount of business done by the "Siemens-Schuckertwerke" has doubled within the four years of their existence. As a new line of fabrication the construction of power saving motors driven by continuous electric currents is specified ; they have proved of great success for the rolling of rails and pipes and are constructed up to 1000 Horse Powers and up to 1000 revolutions. The spreading electrisation of railways has also brought a great deal of new orders. The Report mentions that the one-phase alternative current has lately proved of the greatest advantage for the purposes of traction wherever heavy traffic over wide distances was required.

Of the many other specialities of the firm we notice in conclusion that the Tantal lamp not only holds its own but is growing in popularity despite the fact that so many new types of glow lamps with wires of metallic composition have recently appeared in the market.

CONTINENTAL NOTES.

With the lamented Queen-Dowager Carola, widow of the Whilom King Albert of Saxony, the last representative of a famous historic House passed away ; for she was the last survivor of the House of Wasa with which the proudest recollections of the Swedish nation are inseparably connected. This genealogical fact was rarely alluded to in her lifetime, because she was by marriage distantly related to the Bernadotte family as well, that succeeded to the throne of the Wasa House in Sweden. Her father, son of King Gustavus Adolphus IV. of Sweden, was Fieldmarshall Lieutenant in the Austrian army and married Princess Louise of Baden, whose mother was Stephanie Beauharnais, adopted daughter of Napoleon I. As a brother of the Emperor Napoleon, Joseph, King of Spain, had married a sister of Bernadotte's wife, a somewhat ambiguous connection existed between her and the later Bernardottes by the marriages of the two sisters Clary into the houses of Napoleon and Bernadotte. This family tie would not be worth mentioning, if it had not been the reason for Napoleon III. to cast his eye upon the Princess Carola as a suitable Consort. We know from the Memoirs of the French General Fleury that immediately before his "coup d'etat" of 1852 the Prince-President offered her his heart and hand. She lived at that time at Moravec near Iglau in Moravia where her mother owned a large estate. General Fleury gives some particulars of this wooing that, however, ended in failure on account of the Princess' unwillingness. Poor as she was she did not see an inducement in the splendour awaiting her in Paris, as she was not certain whether she could see her ideal in the Prince-President. It was not long afterwards that Prince Albert of Saxony fell in love with her. As Crown prince of Saxony she saw Napoleon III at the height of his career in 1867 on the occasion of the Paris Exhibition. Empress Eugenie was the much admired hostess, while the Wasa Princess had just gone through the ordeal of an unlucky war of the land of her adoption. But the time came when the tables of fate turned in her favour, bringing the laurels of great victories for her husband and the blessings of the Saxon people upon the Queen who found her delight in organisations of charity and in promoting the welfare of everybody she came in contact with.

THE NOBEL PRICE.

Norway has the privilege of singling out the bearer of the Nobel Price for the highest merit in securing the preservation of peace. This year the choice fell upon M. Renault and M. Moneta who distinguished themselves well enough as the leading pacifists. There is, however, a growing conviction here that some change will be necessary if this price is to carry with it the high distinction it was intended for by the donor. It ought to be given to men who have notoriously promoted the cause of peace by some important proposal or device, a thing that can hardly be claimed for the winners of this year's price. It is no secret that the Committee was at a loss to propose candidates that stand above all competitors so that there could be no question that they were to be nominated. Perhaps it is too much to expect that men of this type may be found every year. There is a great deal to be said in favour of the proposal to allow an interval of five years for the next distribution of the Peace Price. Then it may be possible to single out persons who in the narrow field of the propagation of ideas of peace have a clear title of being rewarded. They need not necessarily be pacifists in the usual sense of the term, but may be chosen from among all men of genius who have done most for strengthening the feeling of brotherhood and good fellowship among the civilized nations, so that the distinction bestowed by Norway will carry more weight than is possible under the present circumstances. Even if only half of the accumulated amount would then be distributed it might then be a case in which the half is more than the whole now distributed over too many participants.

THE BEATIFICATION OF PIO NONO.

The first step has now been taken for the beatification of Pio Nono ; the Congregation of Rites has issued a decree about his writings. It is not yet certain whether the intended result will eventually be arrived at, for the prescribed process of scrutiny is a very complicated and long one. In the first place the Congregation of Cardinals is to closely examine every bit ever written by the energetic Pope and to draw up a critical Report. Then all people who had a personal knowledge of the Candidate are called as witnesses and asked to give their opinion. After both these inquiries have resulted in a favourable decision, the reigning Pope is petitioned for his confirmation. Many a process of beatification is thus buried in the archives of the Congregation ; for it depends also on the prevalent tendencies—political and spiritual—that have the upper hand when the question comes up for the Pope's sanction. The presents Pope is known to be a great admirer of Pio Nono, and if he is still alive when the two examinations are brought to a close, it is highly probable that the greatest Pope of the nineteenth century will ascend to the circle of the Beatified. If however, a new election should intervene and a new Pope wear the Tiara, who holds other views, the whole process comes to an end and nothing will be heard of it.

THE GERMAN MERCANTILE FLEET.

The rapid growth of Germany's oversea trade during the last generation is well known. As it goes without saying that the development of the mercantile fleet must on the whole correspond to the growth of the trade with distant countries, it is at the first glance rather astonishing that we find in a recent statistical Report the number of German sea-going ships given at 4800 in 1880 against only 4430 in 1907. For the requirements of importation and exportation the number of vessels available is not the decisive factor but everything depends on the capacity of carrying freight. If we look to the figures of tonnage, the aspect is accordingly totally different. For we find now an aggregate of 2,629,000 tons against only 1,170,000 in 1880, showing an increase by 1 1-3 times its former net tonnage within 27 years. But not only have the steamers grown larger, but there was also a steady elocation of sailing vessels by freight steamers, and therefore, by the faster voyages of the steamers a still more increased carriage of goods. There was, however, a more rapid abolition of sailing vessels in favour of steamers from 1800 to 1900 than in the seven years of this century. It is remarkable that as late as 1880 German sailing vessels had altogether five times the displacement of the steamers and numbers even 12 times as many. Not less than 4430 sailing vessels are given in the returns for 1880 against only 374 steamers, the corresponding tonnages being 975,000 and 196,000. But in 1900 the number of sailing vessels had dwindled down to 2466, while that of the steamers had risen to 1293. There were even then nearly twice as many sailing vessels as steamers, while the tonnage of the former with 588,000 t. was only about one half of that of the steamers. In the last seven years the number of sailing vessels remained stationary, while the steamers showed an increase from 1293 to 1833 and from 1,150,000 to 2,100,000 t.

A very interesting point of comparison is the muster of the crews employed on sailing and steam vessels. Thirty years ago there were 30,000 hands on board German sailing vessels ; to-day there are only 13,000, showing a larger reduction in hands than in tonnage. On board the steamers, however, we find the enormous increase from 8,100 to 53,700 hands all told. Rather more than 6 times as many men are now required for the service on board a fleet of merchant steamer that in tonnage is more than ten times as large as it was 27 years ago.

L. ASCH.

ENGLISH RAILWAY RATES.

Farmers Complain of Unfair Charges.

As Reuter informed as recently the rates for carriage charged to the agriculturists who are served by the Great Northern, the Great Central, the Midland, and the London and North-Western Railways are engaging the attention of the Board of Trade. Mr. Askwith, the Assistant-Secretary of the Railway Department, is acting as conciliator between the companies and the farmers under the conciliation clauses of the Railway and Canal Traffic Act, 1888.

The northern farmers would be satisfied if the railway companies complained of would bring their rates into harmony with those charged by the London and South-Western, the North-Eastern, and the Great Eastern companies, which treat the English agriculturist very nearly as favourably as the foreign producer. The strange anomaly which strikes the Lincolnshire farmers especially as a heavy grievance is that they are handicapped in competition not only with the Continental agriculturist, but also with their own countrymen in the south and the west. The Lincolnshire Farmers' Union, the Lincolnshire Chamber of Agriculture, the Lincolnshire Hay Dealers' Association, the Lincoln Chamber of Commerce, the Notts and Derbyshire Millers' Association, the Notts Maltsters, the Midland Corn and Agricultural Trades Association, and other similiar bodies have made every possible effort to induce the railway companies concerned to make the London market as accessible to them as it is to their English and foreign competitors. They have been obliged by the uncompromising attitude of the companies to lay their case before the Board of Trade, and they now await the result.

SOME APPARENT ANOMALIES.

While the Great Eastern charge the Norfolk farmer 7s. 6d. per ton for conveying four tons of grain 150 miles, the Great Northern charge the farmer of Lincolnshire 15s 5d., or more than double. The London and South-Western charge 13s-7d. per ton for carrying 2½ tons of pressed hay 150 miles; but the great Central, the Midland, and London and North-Western charge the Lincolnshire and Midland growers 19s. 3d. for a precisely similar service. The North-Eastern convey a five-ton load of grain or similar produce 150 miles for 10s. per ton ; the Great Northern and the other companies complained of charge 13s. 5d.

Grain in East Anglia is conveyed in four-ton lots 40 miles for 5s 5d. per ton, 80 miles for 6s. 8d. 120 miles for 7s 1d. per ton. In the Lincolnshire district the corresponding rates are: 40 miles, 6s. 7d.; 80 miles, 9s. 11d. ; and 120 miles, 12s. 6d. per ton. Hay and straw are conveyed on the London and South-Western Railway, 40 miles for 6s. 10d. per ton, 80 miles for 9s. 10d., and 120 miles for 12s. 2d. The corresponding rates, in the Lincolnshire and Midland district are : 40 miles, 8s. 9d. ; 80 miles, 12s. 3d. ; and 120 miles. 16s. 7d.

THE DESIRED REFORMS.

The following are the reforms desired by the agriculturists, as laid before the Board of Trade in the present month :—

(1.) A complete printed scale of rates, from one mile upwards, for truck loads of grain, flour, malt, cake, roots, and manure, identical with or similar to those in force on the North-Eastern Railway Company, for five-ton loads, and on the London and South-Western Railway Company, for six-ton loads.

(2.) A complete printed scale of rates from one mile upwards for pressed hay and straw in 2 1-2 ton loads, and also for smaller quantities similar to those in force on the North-Eastern and London and South-Western Railways.

(3.) Reduced rates for 10 and 20 ton consignments of grain and other agricultural produce, feeding stuffs, and manures, applicable to any pair of stations.

(4.) The inclusion of malt by other companies, the same as the Great Eastern, in rates for 5 tons already arranged, and in those to be organized in the future.

A DISCOVERY of the greatest interest to the musical world has been made in Vienna by Major Hajdecki. It consists of twenty-eight hitherto unknown letters of Beethoven, and forty-seven pages of manuscript music, in the handwriting of the master himself. There is stated to be no doubt about the authenticity of either, and an examination of the manuscript shows that the work is typical of the composer at his best. The discovery was made during a search among the family papers of the late Herr Bernard, the Austrian author, who was a personal friend of Beethoven. The letters bear dates between 1816 and 1823.

INDIANS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

APPEAL TO INDIA.

Defence Fund Opened.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

A telegram from Cape Town states that the South African Indian Association has passed a resolution for communication to India, as follows:—

"With great grief we inform you that our leaders have been imprisoned by the Transvaal Government under the Asiatic Act. We earnestly hope that the Indian Government will intervene on behalf of Indian subjects in this country who are undergoing galling treatment."

The Indians at Pietermaritzburg have opened a fund to defend their Transvaal compatriots, £3,700 has already been subscribed.

Seventeen more Asiatics have been arrested at Pretoria and eight Indians and Chinese have been ordered to be expelled for picketing.

THE PORTE AND THE POWERS.

Active Preparations for the Spring.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

The Powers have presented a Note to the Porte insisting upon its prompt assent to the renewal of the Mandates of the Foreign Reform Agents in Macedonia.

The Porte has called out the Redifs, and is strengthening the Salonica Army Corps to full war footing.

This is apparently in preparation for events which are anticipated in the Spring, or as a demonstration to the Powers what Turkey is able to do in Macedonia.

THE SOCIALIST DEMONSTRATION AT BERLIN.

Many Injured.

OVER A HUNDRED ARRESTS.

EXTREME MEASURES THREATENED.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

Thirty were injured and one hundred and six arrests made yesterday in Berlin during the Socialist demonstration.

The Minister of the Interior stated in the Diet that the Government would meet any further disorder with extreme measures.

AMERICAN TRUST COMPANIES.

Admittance to the Clearing House.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The New York Clearing House has voted the admission to membership of Trust Companies which maintain a twenty-five per cent reserve of cash similar to the National Banks.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE SUSPENSION.

Heavy Liabilities.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

A telegram from New York states that the suspension is announced, on the Stock Exchange, of Messrs. Robert Maclay and Company, an important firm, with liabilities amounting to £300,000.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

The New Ambassador and Immigration.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

It is anticipated at Washington that it may be necessary to await the arrival of Sir K. Takahira before completing the immigration negotiations with Japan.

THE COTTON DISPUTE.

Negotiations Broken off.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The resumed negotiations respecting the Cotton dispute were broken off last evening as the parties were unable to agree.

REBELLION IN FLORES.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

The rebels at Flores are making a stubborn resistance, and 120 have been killed in a desperate engagement.

THE AMERICA CUP.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

Sir T. Lipton, interviewed at Colombo, said that he had decided to challenge the America Cup in September.

MR. J. D. REES, in the "Times," puts in a pathetic plea for the preservation in India of the harmless necessary tiger. In the tenderness of his heart he deprecates the slaughter of this "useful and beautiful creature," and points out that for the most part he is wanted for "keeping down the head of deer and the sounder of pig, which destroy the crops of the cultivators." Only a few take to man-eating, and these generally are ill-conditioned females—one such, indeed, was discovered after death to have been suffering from some abnormal pressure of the brain. It does seem a pity to kill such charming creatures, and so unreasonable to suggest that they should be swept away to save the lives of a few hundred mere natives. He wants a revision of the tariff for slaying these poor animals,

THE CHINESE RAILWAY LOAN.

To be Raised in England and Germany.

ANTI-BOYCOTT FROCLAMATION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

A despatch from Shanghai states that the Bank Manager, who was arrested in connection with the attempt to boycott British firms has been handed over to the Taotai, who has issued a stringent anti-boycott proclamation.

LATER.

A telegram from Peking states that an Imperial Edict has neen promulgated which sanctions the issue of an Anglo-German loan of £5,000,000 bearing interest at five per cent., to be issued at 93, for tbe Tientsin- Yangtse Railway.

The construction and control of the railway is vested in the Chinese Government and altogether the terms are exceptionally favourable to China.

THEATRE FIRE IN AMERICA.

Many Injured and Killed.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

Between fifty and seventy-five people, mostly women and children, have been burned and trampled to death, and a hundred injured, by a fire due to an explosion at a cinematograph performance in a theatre at Boyertown, Pennsylvania.

NEW AEROPLANE RECORD.

An Epoch-Making Feat.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The papers discussing Mr. Farman's feat with the Aeroplane, describe him as an epoch-maker comparable to Stephenson.

LATER.

Mr. Farman's aeroplane is thirty-one feet long, and the motor is extremely light.

During the trial it kept at a height of about ten feet throughout and turned and manœuvred with the greatest ease.

The weather was favourable.

RUSSIAN POLITICS.

M. Stolypin Appointed Secretary of State.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

The Tsar has issued a Rescript in which he appoints M. Stolypin to be Secretary of State in recognition of his services in pacifying the country and securing the confidence of the people in the Government as evidenced by the elections to the Third Duma.

THE TEST MATCH.

LONDON, JANUARY 14.

In the Test Match the Australians, in their second innings, have made 397 for seven wickets.

EMIGRANTS TO CANADA.

A Warning Issued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14

The Government of India have received the following telegram from H. E. the Governor-General of Canada:—

"Candian Government have ordered during the continuance of the present condition of Candian labour market immigrants shall be prohibited landing unless they come from the country of birth or citizenship by continuous journey and on through-tickets purchased before starting. Please give publicity to this order informing Steamship Companies and Newspapers."

A PRESENTATION AT QUETTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, JANUARY 14.

A handsome gold bracelet was presented to Mrs. Pierse yesterday at the Soldiers' Club by the members of the Garrison of whom over one hundred were present at tea and concert organised by Mrs. Pierse at the Soldiers' Club. Mrs. Parry presented the bracelet on behalf of the members. General Aylmer was present,

SIND EGYPTIAN COTTON SALE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 14.

The third and last auction sale of the Sind Egyptian Cotton held at Mirpur Khas last Saturday at 4-30 p.m. under the supervision of the Colonisation Officer, Jamrao Canal, Mr. Blathwayt, I.C.S., 1,181 maunds and 9 seers of which 938 maunds and 19 seers were Metaffifi and 242 maunds 30 seers Abasi were all purchased by Sir Karimbhai Ibrahimji of Bombay for a Japanese firm.

Prices ranged between Rs. 10-12-9 and Rs. 14-2-6.

If the Jamrao gets its usual supply of water, about 6,000 acres will be put under Egyptians next Kharif.

The grade of the Sind Metaffifi this year was distinctly superior to that of Sind Abasi.

A SEATTLE (United States) paper is responsible for the following:—"With the avowed purpose of inducing 10,000 American women to go to Japan and prepare themselves to become the brides of natives of that country, Mard Takayama, of Tokyo, is in Seattle. From Seattle he will go to San Francisco, where he hopes to find his plan greeted with acclaim. If successful in this extraordinary design, Takayama will ask his country to send an equal number of young men to this country in search of American wives. Takayama says that the expenses of the voyage to Japan will be met by an association of prominent Japanese, and that if after being given an opportunity to learn the language and to otherwise acquaint themselves with the country, they are dissatisfied, the women will be sent home. Takayama is firmly convinced, at least he so expresses himself, that a union of this country and his own is inevitable, and that intermarriage is the most reasonable solution of the questions which are now antagonising the two nations."

ENGINE DERAILED ON BHORE GHAUT.

Two Firemen Killed.

LINE COMPLETELY BLOCKED.

A derailment occurred yesterday morning in No. 19 tunnell on the Bhore Ghaut between Poona and Bombay. Owing to an engine running off the line. A fireman was killed, the other fireman on the engine also being very seriously injured. The line being blocked, the Poona Mail arrived at the Victoria Terminus nearly eight hours later than she was due.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 14.

An extraordinary and very serious accident occurred to-day in one of the lengthiest tunnels on the Bhor Ghaut between Karjat and Khandalla. After a goods train, coming up to Poona from Bombay, just passed the highest viaduct on the ghauts the engine and four wagons belonging to the N. G. S. Railway of this train got derailed while entering the tunnel and one unfortunate result of the derailment was that two native firemen were killed.

The derailment was about the worst that has occurred on the G. I. P. Railway for many years past and it is impossible to decide at present how it actually happened. But the passengers, who were transhipped at the tunnel, and arrived here from Bombay at nine o'clock to-night, after being fourteen hours on a 120 miles journey, describe it as appalling. The Engine Driver Lewis, who has had 33 years' experience of ghaut driving, crushed into the wall of the tunnel after being derailed and the wagons following it climbed on to each other in total wreckkage. The driver of the engine which pushed up train from behind, about 30 wagons, was wholly ignorant of what had happened in front and continued to shove up the train on the steep incline. There was no alternative but for the train to get telescoped in consequence. The escape from death of the driver Lewis is nothing short of a miracle. It appears he jumped off no sooner he found his engine derailed. But the two firemen who stood to their guns were sandwiched to death between the tender and the telescoped wagons.

All traffic between Poona and Bombay has been suspended and it is only by means of transhipment at the ill-fated tunnel that the mails and passengers can get through either way.

Train loads of railway officials left Lanowla to-day to ascertain the cause of the accident and repair the double line, but it will be impossible for them to get things in order for 48 hours at the least, The first batch of transhipped passengers, including the Corrick family who were to play at the Gymkhana to-night, but could not, in consequence of their being strangers on the ghauts, arrived to-night brimful of tales of woe in connection with their experience on a mountain top where nothing in the shape of eatables was procurable except from the Corridor trains. But the native passengers were in a bad way for want of refreshments.

WEEKLY FAMINE REPORT.

Recent Rain Improves the Situation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The following famine telegram dated Monday 18th instant has been addressed by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—

"During the week ending 4th January rain fel, only in Madras and in one district of Lower Burmal but reports just received show that good genera rain fell between 10th and 18th in the whole o Northern India from Peshawar to Bombay, Nagpur and Calcutta. It is probable that rain will extend into North-East India. Provincial reports received this week deal with the situation before the rainfall and indicate a marked increase in demand for state relief, especially in the United Provinces and neighbouring Native States of Baghelkhand. In the former there are now 100,000 persons on relief works and 68,848 in receipt of gratuitous relief. The area in which relief measures are required is extending, but owing partly to demand for labour and partly to the promptitude with which measures were taken at the outset. Signs of distress that usually accompany widespread famine have not appeared in a marked form and the general health of the people is good. In Centaral India numbers on relief are, works 46,843, gratuitous relief 3,045. In Orissa attendance on test works is still small and there has been slight decrease in the numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief who, as before, are mostly women and children. In Central Provinces distress is not as yet severe and it has not been found necessary to open relief works, but ample employment is being provided to meet the slackening of the demand for agricultural labour that ordinarily occurs at this time of year. Gratuitous relief is being given to 750 persons in one district and will be shortly extended to three other districts. In the Panch Mahals district of Bombay 1,090 persons are employed on test works. The total numbers of persons in receipt of State relief in the whole of India is now 223,782. Prices continue high with a tendency to rise and dearness of food is much felt everywhere, especially by the Urban population and by those who are in receipt of fixed income.

LOHARE, JANUARY 14.

The recent rain has brought down the price of grain promptly and if more falls soon the market will ease still further. High prices have been causing great distress among improverished people of good family whose cases are always hard to deal with as they will not accept charity or take public relief. To aid these Lala Ram Saran Das, some time ago, opened a shop in the city where ata is supplied at the low rate of 10 seers to orphans, widows and safaid poshes, and this kindly relief is being thankfully received by large numbers of the classes for whom it is intended.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquiry relative to the death of John MacMullen, (41), who lived at the Adelphi Hotel and was employed in the New Docks, and who was run over and killed in the morning at Byculla at about a quarter past six o'clock by the train proceeding to Kalyan. The evidence of Mrs. Jessie Michael showed that he was weak and sickly, and was in the habit of taking opium morning and evening. He was in a hospital in Madras. His wife resided in Madras He was happy and there was no reason to suppose that he committed suicide. The deceased was married fifteen years ago. Ladu Shamji, a porter on the G. I. P. Railway Byculla Station, said, the he saw the train come up. When the guard had blown his whistle, and the train had proceeded on its onward journey about fifteen paces, he saw a carriage-door suddenly open, He raised an alarm and ran up. Deceased, in attempting to jump out of the moving train, fell between the platform and the carriage. The guard showed the danger-signal and the train was immediately brought to a stand. But the deceased had been run over and killed. His mangled remains were brought on the platform. Mr. S B Nock, Assistant Station Master, and Shaikh Bidan Husan, the guard, were next examined and they corroborated the porter's statement.

The jury's verdict was that death was due to multiple injuries caused by the deceased accidentally falling down from the carriage and being run over.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COTTON SPINNERS' PROFITS.

Record Figures.

THE MONETARY STRINGENCY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

Mr. J. Kidyer, stock and share broker, of Oldham, has prepared an analysis of the profits earned during the year in the cotton spinning trade. In a prefatory statement he says:—For those who have held investments in cotton spinning mills during the past year it will be no great surprise to read that a careful examination of the returns proves beyond all doubt that the year's trading has established a fresh record of profit-making. To the outside public it will be somewhat amazing to find that a share capital of £3,722,780 invested in one hundred companies has earned (after allowing for wear and tear of plant) no less a sum than £1,321,157 net profit, or nearly 35½ per cent. This gives an average profit per company of £13,211, against £6,555 for 1906, making an increase of over 18 per cent. The dividends and bonuses declared show an improvement, the average being 15 7-8, against 9-2-3 per cent. paid out last year. The total capital employed in attaining such satisfactory results includes £2,377,466 borrowed capital, either by way of mortgages, debentures, or open short-date loans. Calculating that this auxiliary capital has received 4 per cent. or say £96,000, the total profit earned on the combined share and loan capital of £6,100,246 would have amounted to £1,417,157, which works out to nearly 23¼ per cent. on the total capital employed. It should also be noted that the returns which show these excellent profits are not all derived from the best or most up-to-date companies possessing the newest plants, but they include mills that have been in existence for over thirty years. In other words, the best apples are not on the top of the basket in the hundred profits referred to. For instance, an examination of eighty other companies of modern erection and equipment, which never disclose trade profits, reveals an average dividend and bonuses declared of over 17½ per cent. against the 15⅞ of the 100 companies which issue accounts. The situation throughout the whole year has been fairly healthy for spinners, and has led to a big crop of new mills being erected. Before the end of next year the output of yarn will be materially increased. With the unrest attending the wages question and the uncertainty as to supply of raw cotton the outlook for the coming year cannot be regarded as good, or at all likely to come up to to the past twelve months' record.

Mr. Henry Clews, writing at New York on December 14, says that the monetary situation shows slow but sure improvement. The premium on currency has been declining, and although it is not known that Clearing-house certificates have been cancelled to any important extent, it is believed that this will soon begin. Mr. Clews thinks that the New York banks have passed through their ordeal very well. There may, he says, be some weeding-out of unsound or useless concerns, but in this panic there has been no signal disaster amongst the New York banks. The situation of the trust companies remains the chief source of perplexity, for the stringency in money is not likely to be relaxed during the preparations for January interest disbursements and settlements incidental to the close of the year. After the middle of January, however, it is expected that the tendency should be easier. It is estimated that the January dividend and interest disbursements, which last year amounted to 180 million dollars; will be rather more this year, decreases in dividends being more than offset by the large issue of notes and other securities during 1907.

The severity of the recent financial crisis in the United States is shown by the Bankers' Clearing-house statement for November. The total clearings at all cities in the United States showed the extraordinary decline of 30 per cent. including nearly 34 per cent. in the Middle States, 22 per cent. in New England, 16 per cent. in the Middle West, and 16 per cent. in the South. The smallest shrinkage was naturally on the Pacific coast, where it amounted to only about 3 per cent. New York, of course, suffered more than any other city, the percentage of decline amounting to over 36 per cent. The total clearings in all cities for the month aggregated dols. 9,600,000,000, or about dols. 4,000,000,000 less than a year ago.. In New York City the total clearings aggregated dols. 5,500,000,000, a decrease of over dols. 3,000,000,000 within the month. This is an extraordinary shrinkage, and clearly illustrates the severity of the panic. The effect of lessened trade activity is already being felt in railroad earnings, the gross total reported by 33 roads in the fourth week of November being dols. 11,500,000, a decrease of dols. 163,000 compared with one year ago. Considering that for years earnings have shown steady increases ranging from 5 per cent. to as much as 20 per cent. from year to year, the reduction is further testimony to the effect of the panic upon trade. The failures in November aggregated dols. 17,600,000, compared with dols. 12,000,000 the same time in 1906, an increase rather less than might have been expected in the circumstances.

Financial stringency in Germany has followed other adverse influences on the wool market, and at Bradford this last condition is having even more effect than the situation in the U.S.A. An immense quantity of yarn made out of 40's tops is sent from Bradford to Germany, and it is said that spinners are being asked to postpone delivery, whilst in some cases cancellation is being attempted. Many remittances, too, are overdue. Under these conditions, therefore, it is not surprising to find that the market for 40's tops has collapsed. According to bull predictions early in the year, when the price was above 17d., Christmas was to see it at 20d. As a matter of fact, these tops last week could be bought at Bradford under 13d. Merinos are not quite so bad, but here again the downward course has been continuous and the fall severe, amounting to quite 4d. per pound on the average in all qualities, and we are likely to see still lower prices. In the meantime some market authorities, who for months were insisting that the great consumption justified the height to which speculation had carried prices, are now appealing that inconvenient facts may be kept in the background in order that the fall may be checked. With the situation what it is such tactics could only intensify the evil.

The report of the past year's working of the firm of Friedr. Krupp, Essen, has just been issued, showing a net profit of £1,252,600, against £1,046,000 last year, though only the same dividend is being paid as before, viz. 10 per cent. The capital of the Company now stands at £9,000,000, having been increased by £1,000,000 during the past year. No particulars are given regarding the business beyond those absolutely necessary to show the financial position of the Company. The workmen's fund amounts to £1,491,000, against £1,355,000 last year. This has been built up entirely from contributions from the firm. It is the property of the workpeople and does not therefore figure amongst the assets of the Company.

The scare with regard to the action of the United States Steel Corporation in South Wales appears to be passing away. It was circumstantially reported that the Corporation had attempted to compel Welsh tinplate markers—or those who have sheet mills—to use American tinplate bars (billets for tinplate making) by a threat to withdraw American orders for plates from makers who used other than American raw material. The threat was accompanied by an invitation to pay for these tinplate bars about 10s. per ton more than the price for Continental material, or, say, £5. 7s 6d. per ton. Whatever may have been the facts of the case, it appears that the Welsh makers have been able to assert their independence and to buy their material in the cheapest market, or make it themsel es if they be so inclined. The incident, however, may be taken to show that anxiety as to the possibility of disposing of the output of semisteel is deepening in America, and that efforts will be made to extend the foreign market. Our makers are also threatened with severe competition from German.

CALCUTTA RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

The recent rain has revived cold weather and a large attendance was tempted to witness the second day of the second meeting for which a very full card was served up. But the punting brigade hardly came off victorious at the conclusion of the proceedings. In contrast to last Saturday, with its card of eight events, to-day we had but six and there was an unanimity of opinion that the fifth race, with its very large field over a short course, as five furlongs, should have been divided, especially as the course at this starting point is very cramped. There was no excuse for the Stewards refusing to accede to this request of owners. The afternoons are long and racing to-day was over before sunset. There were no very close finishes to-day. In nearly every race the issue became manifest before the distance post was reached. There were some surprises and in none more conspicuously so than in the big event of the day for which Mr. Gaulstaun, like last Saturday, furnished the winner and which likewise was a rank outsider, but there were no four figure dividends paid by the totalizator to-day. Stir About has not appeared in public of late as he picked up a nail on the race course and a similar fate has befallen Mr. Apcar's Mallard. The following are the details:—

THE CLYDE PLATE.

Messrs Scott and Bunting's Lady Grey 10st A Templeman 1
Capt Meynell's Recovery 7st carried 7st 1lb ...A Hoyt 2
Mr Galstaun's Mataigia 8st 10lbs .... Robinson 3
Mr J B's Wakeful 9st 8lbs .... Barett 4

Also Ran.—Wild Boy 9st 1lb, Mandville 9st 11lbs, Duplex II 8st 7lbs, Stockbridge 8st 1lb, Rosette 6st 13st, carried 7st 4lbs, Belligerent 6st 7lbs carried 6st 8lbs.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Lady Grey, 4 to 1 Wakeful, Wild Boy, Matalgia and Recovery, 5 to 1 Mandville, 6 to 1 Duplex and tens the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 26 on the winner, Rs. 14, Rs. 15 and Rs. 16 for places.

The Race.—Wild Boy showed out from the start with Recovery and Duplex in close attendance; then at the three furlongs Wild Boy fell back and Recovery held a slight lead, till from the quarter mile Lady Grey came to the front and took a clear lead and holding everything safe won handsomely by two and half lengths. Two lengths between second and third; one length between third and fourth. Time.—1 min. 15¾ secs.

Winner trained by J. D. Scott.

THE HOWRAH PLATE.

Thakur Singh's Flotsam 7st 1lb carried 7st 2lbs Manly 1
Messrs Wood and Badger's Ferndown 9st 10lbs...Bray 2

Also Ran.—Dulcimer 9st, Haloya, Mother Goose, 7st 11lbs.

Betting.—6 to 4 on Ferndown, 3 to 1 Flotsam, 4 to 1 Haloya, 5 to 1 Mother Goose.

The totalizator paid Rs. 77 on winner, and Rs. 16 and Rs. 12 for places.

The Race.—Haloya was first to show out, closely followed by Flostam, with Mother Goose lying in the rear. At the three furlongs Haloya fell back and Flotsam was left with a lead which despite the efforts of Ferndown all up the straight he kept and finally won by three lengths; two and half length between second and third. Time.—1 min 18 1-4 secs.

Winner trained by Thomas.

THE SEALDAH PLATE.

Mr Bell's Jackeroo 8st 3lbs.......................... Firth 1
Mr Das's Carnival 8st 5lbs .... Murdison 2
Aga Sha's Sugar App'e 8st 4lbs.................... A Hoyt 3
Messrs Hudson and Butler's Mercedes 9st 5lbs...Blades 4

Also ran.—Bon Bon 9st 13lbs, Peveril 8st 12lbs, Santa Maria 8st 11lbs, St Victor 8st 7lbs, Automatic 8st 4lbs. Windy 7st 13lbs, carried 7st 4lbs, Magician 7st 13lbs, Creel 7ft 8lbs, Trencherman 7st 6lbs, carried 7st 7lbs, Kingpin 7st 6lbs, Loyal 7st, carried 7st 3lbs.

Betting.—3 to 1 against Sugar Apple and Windy, 4 to 1 Jackeroo, 5 to 1 Creel 6 to 1 Mercedes, Peveril Carnival and Masician and tens the rest.

The totalizator paid Rs. 92 on the winner, Rs. 25, Rs. 28 and Rs. 17 for places.

The Race.—Jackeroo showed out from the start, but was quickly passed by Creel who with Bon Bon led from Jackeroo and Kingpin. Then at the quarter mile the leaders were done and Jackeroo attended by Carnival and Sugar Apple came to the front and in the straight Jackeroo drew away and won easily by two and a half lengths, neck separating the second and third; three lengths between third and fourth. Time—1 min 46 secs.

Winner trained by Firth,

PRINCE OF WALES' PLATE.

Mr Galstaun's Paddy's Darling 8st 3lbs 1
Koursahib of Patiala's Wandin 8st 8lbs............Southall 2
Mr Jiji's Prince Lyon 7st 5lbs ....Melson 3
Mr Galstaun's Cinder Bill 7st 3lbs ....O'Niel 4

Also ran.—Golden Gleam 9st 11lbs, Mistymorn 9st, Annamulloch 9st. Kaffirpan 8st 12lbs, Lovania 8st 10lbs, Volume 8st 4lbs, Botha 8st, carried 8st 2lbs, Lady Avon 7st 7lbs, Jolly Abbot 6st. carried 6st 10lbs, Blitzen 6st, carried 6st 9lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Prince Lyon, 4 to 1 Wandin Botha and Cinder Bill, 6 to 1 Annamulloch, Lovania, Lady Avon and Jolly Abbot, and tens the rest.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 182 on winner; Rs 81, Rs. 23, and Rs. 21 for places.

The Race:—From an indifferent start Lady Avon came to the front with Pady's Darling at her quarters and Jolly Abbot and Prince Lyon next in order. These kept in front till near the quarter mile. Lady Avon and Jolly Abbot were done with and Paddy's Darling led into the straight where shortly Wandin, Prince Lyon, Cinder Bill and Botha who had got off badly made their effort, but Paddy's Darling keeping her lead won by three-quarters of a length; one and half lengths between second and third; two lengths between third and fourth. Time—1 min. 43 1-2 secs.

Winner trained by Ferguson.

THE ST. GEORGE'S PLATE.

Mr De Soyza's Winsome 8st 9lbs ....Southal 1
Mr Avasia's Conscience 9st 11lbs ....J Trenoweth 2
Mr Galstaun's Abet 8st 8lbs ....Robinson 3
Mr Bunting's Lady Teazle 7st 10lbs..................Robins 4

Also Ran.—The Lock 9st 10lbs, Elijn 9st 4lbs, Sir Ulric 8st 11lbs, Andros 8st 9lbs, Tycannah 8st 3lbs, carried 8st 5lbs, St Michael 7st 12 lbs, carried 8st 1lbs, Musette 7st 12lbs, carried 7st 13lbs, Morsel 7st 10lbs, Jacchus 7st 10lbs, Trusted 7st 3 lbs, Miss Trenton 6st 5lbs carried 7st 8lbs, Kendal King 6st 5lbs carried 6st 12lbs, Lasso 6st 3lbs carried 6st 8lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Lady Teazle, 4 to 1 Winsome Abet and Morsel, 5 to 1 Conscience, 6 to 1 Eljin. Tycannah, St. Michael and Musette and tens the rest.

The Totalizator paid Rs. 88 on winner; Rs. 16, Rs. 25, Rs. 18 for places

The Race:—They got off in a cluster and Winsome at once shot to the front and held a lead from Tycannah, Morsel and Lady Teazle; then turning for home Conscience and Abet overhauled the last named trio but could not get on anything like terms with Winsome who, maintaining his lead to the end, won easily by two and a half lengths. Two lengths between second and third; one and a half lengths between third and fourth Time—1 min 5 3-4 secs.

Winner trained by Thomas.

THE PRINCE PLATE.

Mr Torrington's Pendred 7st 12lbs................Murdison 1
Mr Marshall's Lipscombe 7st 4lb...................Robbins 2
Mr DeSoysa's Footprint 8st 6lb.........................O'Neil 3
Mr Galstaun's Killeevan 8st 8lb...................Robbinson 4

Also ran.—Honest Lady 9st 5lb, Our State 8st 2lb, Psalm 8st 2lb, The Cingalee 8st, Mallinyook 7st 6lb, carried 7st 9lb, Jack Sheppard 7st, carried 7st 2lb, Pelargonium 6st carried 7st.

Betting:—3 to 1 against Mallinyook, 4 to 1 Killeevan, Pendred and Jack Sheppard, 5 to 1 Honest Lady, 6 to 1 Lipscombe and Petorgonium and tens the rest.

The Totalizator paid Rs, 92 on winner; Rs. 26, Rs. 33 and Rs. 35 for places.

The Race.—4 to 1 Psalm and Cingalee in company cut out work from Lipscombe to the half mile bend where the two leaders retired and Lipscombe was left with a clear lead from the rest till from the distance Pendred came up and drawing clear came away and won by a length, same distance separating second and third; two lengths between third and fourth Time—1 min. 45 secs.

Winner trained by Piper.

PASSENGERS BY THE S.S. "BOHEMIA."

The following is the list of passengers proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Bohemia" from the Victoria Dock No. 8. to-morrow. The medical inspection of the Saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8. at 8-15 a.m. sharp. Deck passengers and Native Servants must be at the Port Health Disinfecting Station, Frere Road near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 6-45 a. m. sharp:—

For Aden, Mr. J. Brookes, Mr. E. Clarke, Major J. M. Camilleri, Emby Sergt, Frost Sergt, Mrs. and Infant Dr. Hochwart Prof. Mr. E. Kassapian, Mr. Look, Mr. and Mrs. Luschin-v. Ebengreuth, Mr. C. A. Murat, and A. Count Quadt.

POST OFFICE WONDERS.

30,000,000 Letters.

SCENES AT MOUNT PLEASANT.

As reasonable Englishmen and Englishwomen, let us cease to grumble, in one concern, at any rate wrote a contributor to the "Daily Telegraph" at Christmas Time. If the Christmas card is a post late, and the Christmas parcel is dumped down on the doorstep at an unconscionable hour, maintain a cheery smile. Your previous disposition to worry and complain has been due to a pardonable ignorance. You have not been in Mount Pleasant at Christmastide and beheld its wonders. If you had your tendency to grumble would be overwhelmed by a sense of marvel that you ever got your card or your parcel at all. There, amongst millions of small objects, as nearly alike as two peas, is one for you—you, an obscure atom, in a small house, hidden in a maze of streets. You believe it is there—but where? Don't worry. A thousand chances to one it will find you. From out the maelstrom it will gradually worm its way, like the magician's card which rises from the pack, and start for its destination. It will first become one of a huge pile of similar packages bound for your town if you live out of London, or for your district if you line in London. Then it will find out your street, then your number, then your very letter-box. Don't grumble any more. There are only matter of some thirty million letters and a small consignment of about two and a quarter millions of parcels besides yours passing through Mount Pleasant this week.

And remember, too, that if there is a fraction of delay, it may be your friend, the sender, who is to blame. Come and look at the "Blind Department," and you will know what it is to read puzzles. There is a touch of grim humour in labelling this the "Blind Department," for its officials have the eyes of hawks. They read conundrums all day long, and solve most of them, with the aid of a whole library of directories and a "bind index" of 24,000 names of obscure hamlets and streets. Your friend, judging by his handwriting, may have expected to greet you at Talybout-on-Usk but the "blind" officials will tardily forgive themselves if they do not find you at Balham, though they may have tried half a dozen other places first, north, south, east, and west, with a cheerful confidence throughout. Or your friend has perhaps fastened the label on his parcel so delicately that it has got lost, and there may be no end of bother, set at rest only after he has heard from you that the parcel has not arrived. Labels tied with string, say the officials, are prolific of trouble when used alone. The name and address should also be written on the parcel itself. Yet, again, your friend may have shown himself an unskilful packer. Here, on this table, for instance, is a hunk of raw beef, weighing several pounds, roughly tied up in paper little thicher than tissue. The blood has oozed through the paper and almost absorbed the address, and there is raw flesh showing through many a hole. Yet it will surely reach its destination in time for the Christmas dinner, looking little the worse for its exposure, thanks to Mount Pleasant and its thoroughgoing staff.

Compare these evidences of hasty, thoughtless, but eminently reposeful and confiding methods with those adopted by other people, particularly senders from the Continent. They pack with laborious care. They have an eye only to immunity from damage and contain delivery. They begrudge neither wood, tin, paper, nor string. Be its contents confectionery from Germany, sweetstuffs and scents from France, or cigars from Holland, depend upon it the package is in nearly every case proof against weather, rough usage, and prying eyes other than those of the Custom House officers. There is a parcel here, little bigger than a single volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica, tied up in network of string that a curious estimate measures out to at least twenty yards, knots and all included. A word more as to cigars just hinted at. They are becoming more and more popular as presents from abroad, taking the place very largely of bottles of spirits, much to the officials, for bottles are not welcomed at Mount Pleasant; they have a habit of breaking and filling the departments with unlovely scents. On Monday one mail brought in 4 cwt. of cigars from Egypt.

Now as to the letter departments, which cover two floors, each some five or six acres in extent. They are a wonderful sight, as the missives come in by millions from the constantly-arriving vans and are dumped down on the tables to be assorted. There is no excuse for delay. As soon as each mixed, heterogeneous pile is deposited it is rapidly dealt with. Any laxity in this respect would lead to hopeless confusion. A pile is finished, and for a few minutes the staff take breath, the desks clear as a billiard table. Suddenly a fresh consignment is brought in, immediately nimble fingers and eyes to remarkable acuteness are arranging them in companies and units. Where would the old-fashioned system of stamping by hand be in these modern days. Absolutely as ineffective as the old stage-coach. You see the letters now put through a machine and stamped much quicker than the eye can follow or the brain count them, at the rate of 600 or 700 a minute. A youth standing near one of these machines leisurely stamping by hand packages of an exceptional character supplies an interesting comparison of the old and the new. You have not time to traverse the whole length of these busy tables, for put end to end they would stretch a mile and a half, but in the long perspective you see the same orderliness, the same deftness, the same energy being exercised to dispose of the marvellous Christmas correspondence of 1907.

As to the general character of the missives, a notable change has come about in the substitution of the picture postcard by the Christmas card sent in an open enevlope with the half-penny stamp. The officials hail this change with satisfaction. The picture postcard, simple as it is, provokes to irritation. It is of a very clinging disposition—so much so that if two are placed together they sometimes endeavour to pass as one. Even half a dozen may combine in stupid friendship and stick together. The envelope is guilty of no such awkwardness. It is prepared to stand alone and go singly through the ordeal of sorting. There is also an obvious increase in the number of small parcels that are eligible for letter postage, and are no doubt largely chosen because as letters they get to their destination more quickly than they would as parcels. It is principally these that you see being placed on an endless band that passes beneath the floor at one end of a room fifty yards long and emerging at the other end. This is a new device just introduced that obviates much carriage labour.

To go into greater detail as to the working of this wonderful hive of industry would be to confuse rather than to enlighten. Some figures of a startling character have already been given. They might be added to indefinitely, so as to provide puzzles in calculation and food for meditation for the Christmas fireside. For instance, one mail from the East—India China, Australia, and so on—brings in 12,000 parcels, and a foreign letter mail from 2,00,000 to 3,00,000 letters. What does this represent to the revenue, and what is its bearing on our scattered nationality? We leave that to the reader's sober reflection in leisure hours. It is permissible however to touch in a few words on the means which are taken to cope with this extraordinary Christmastide traffic. Do not let it be supposed that the Post Office officials wait until the eve of the season before making their preparations. They are organising weeks and months beforehand. They have to strengthen and expand in every direction Temporary premises have to be engaged in outlying districts in which to store and from which to distribute.

The ordinary staff of 4,000 men has to be increased 50 per cent. and arrangements made for every man, if necessary, to work overtime. Many of these extra men have been employed year after year, and know their work well, but others have to be trained, so as to be able to discharge their six weeks' labours competently. To the convoys of vans ordinary employed have to be added hundreds of additional ones—greengrocers' carts, forage carts, even pantechnicon vans; but that comes within the administration of the contractors. There is also the feeding of this great army of workers to be looked after, Mount Pleasant has its own kitchens, in which 700 dinners daily are provided at ordinary times. Just now they are required to quadruple that number of dinners, besides breakfasts and teas, and to be on requisition night as well as day. Over all this organisation there are men seasoned by experience and long service who have never yet failed to cope with the situation. Mr. Robert Bruce, the controller, and Mr. Hunter, the assistant controller, see the work this year pursuing its course as smoothly as could be expected of so gigantic an operation.

As reasonable beings, we repeat, let us cease to grumble. If there be complaint, its legitimate objects are much more likely to be found outside than inside Mount Pleasant. The public do not always render that assistance in a difficult situation which might reasonably be expected. Invitations to post early they often scorn, thereby throwing upon the Post Office staff the task of performing two days' work in one. It was thought this year that Sunday would be chosen as an opportune day for posting. But not so. It was selected to a very small extent, Monday and Tuesday being preferred, doubtless because it was thought there would be greater certainty of greetings and presents being delivered on Christmas morning. If the hope is realised, congratulations and thanks must go to Mount Pleasant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—Arrivals, January 14—Captain Heath, 110 Mahrattas, from England.
Lt.-Col. Elkington, R. A. M. C. from Mhow.
Major Kemp R. E. from Jubbulpore.
Lt. Bhathena, I. M. S. from Quetta.
Lt. Col. Thompson, I. M. S. from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES JANUARY 14—Capt. Heath, 110th Maharattas, to Ahmednagar.
Lt. Ellis, M. A. Dept. to Coonoor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

Consequent on the climatic conditions in the China Seas the following alterations are made in the Marine Programme:—

2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders, disembark at Hongkong on the 10th January.

"Hardinge" leaves Hongkong on the 14th January with the 119th Infantry and arrives at Singapore on the 19th; leaves Singapore on the 20th; arrives at Madras on the 27th; leaves Madras on the 10th; arrives at Calcutta on the 2nd February; leaves Calcutta on the 12th with the 13th Rajputs; arrives at Hongkong on the 25th; leaves Hongkong on the 1st March, with the 129th Baluchis; arrives at Karachi on the 18th.

The "Dufferin" will now leave Hongkong on the 8th April with the 2nd Battalion, Cameron Highlanders; arrives Taku on the 13th; leaves Taku on the 17th with ½ Battalion Middlesex, and 47th Sikhs.

BRIGADE AND DIVISIONAL TRAINING.—5th (Mhow) Division.—The Nasirabad Brigade Staff ride will take place from the 27th to 29th January from Nasirabad to Beawar. A Divisional Staff ride will be held near Mhow on the 24th and 25th February; Mhow Manœuvres from 27th to 29th February.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 14.

Major F. Smith, R. A. M. C., is appointed Sanitary Officer, 2nd (Rawalpindi) Division vice Major Scott.

Tour-expired Captain Rybot, 28th Punjabis, is transferred to the 76th Punjabis.

Sanction has been given to the employment of Lieutenant T. A. Walsh, 1st Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, with the Egyptian Army.

Lieutenant J. V. Ramsden, Royal Horse Artillery, embarked for India on the 27th December to take up the appointment of Aide-de-Camp to Major General Alderson, Commanding Poona Division.

Lieutenant H. E. Kenyon, 73rd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, embarks on the 22nd of January for duty in India.

Lieutenant Gatherer, 10th Gurkha Rifles, and Lieutenant Burd, 93rd Infantry, have been appointed to the Burma Military Police.

On appointment to the Indian Army, by exchange, Lieutenant Ramwell, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, is posted to the 26th Cavalry.

Col. R. C. Broome has been appointed to succeed Col. Good as Director General Army Remount Department.

Col. F. G. Bond, R. E, who returns from leave at the end of the present month, succeeds Major General Duperier as Director-General, Military Works.

Major General Scott, Member of Council for Military Supply, leaves Calcutta on a tour of inspection on 25th instant.

THE LUCNOW MUTINY VETERANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am requested by Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Saunders, V. D., L. V. R., to send you the enclosed copy of a letter received from Lord Curzon showing the interest and sympathy taken by His Lordship in the Ball given by the Lucknow Volunteer Rifles on the 50th Anniversary of the Relief of Lucknow, in which way we endeavoured to honour the few Mutiny Veterans who still remain with us:—

To Captain Louis J. Bischoff, Lucknow Volunteers Rifles, Lucknow.

1 Carlton House Terrace, London, S. W. December 13th 1907.

Dear Sir,—I have heard with great pleasure of the arrangements being made to honour the Mutiny Veterans on this Memorial Anniversary in Lucknow.—Yours faithfully, &c.,

CURZON.

Lieutenant-Colonel Saunders also telegraphed from Calcutta, congratulations in the name of the Lucknow Volunteer Rifles, to the Meeting and Dinner at the Albert Hall in London.—Yours, etc.,

LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
Captain L. V. R.

Lucknow, January 12.

A WIDOW'S CRIME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The report in the issue of your paper, about "A Widow's Crime," is rather misleading in so far as it represents me as having moved the Court for a lenient sentence on behalf of my client, accused No. 2 who was acquitted.

The report if left uncorrected would lead to an impression that I, as No. 2's pleader was expecting a conviction for him, which is not the fact.

Throughout the inquiry before the Coroner and the trial before the Magistrate, my contention was that No. 2 had committed no offence. It was after No. 2 was acquitted and No. 1 convicted that I was instructed on behalf of No 1 before the sentence was passed to apply for a lenient sentence and I did so for her.

Hoping you will insert this in your paper.—Yours, etc

BAPUJI JIVAJI DHONDI.

CURIOUS WILL.

In the Chancery Division on Dec. 21, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady gave judgment upon an important point affecting public policy as raised in the will of Robert William Beard, who owned estates in the Staffordshire. The testator died in 1895, and his widow died this year. By his will he devised, after her death, all his real estate to his nephew Herbert William Beard, "provided that he did not enter the naval or military Services of the country." If this nephew should do so, then he gave his whole hereditaments to his nephew Francis in fee simple. A summons was taken out by the assignee of the life interest of Herbert to have it declared that the estate for life was absolute, and that the proviso relating to the event of Herbert entering the naval or military Services was inoperative and void. Herbert Beard was now thirty years of age, and the other nephew twenty-six, and neither of them had entered the Services of the country. Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady said that with regard to dispositions raising a point of public good and public policy great caution was necessary in considering them. There could be few, if any, provisions more against public good and the welfare of the State than one tending to deter persons from entering the naval or military Services of the country. Such a provision struck at the very security of the State, which must depend for its protection against external enemies on the armed forces of the Crown, both naval and military, and the law looked, not to the probability of public mischief occurring in a particular instance, but to the general tendency of the dispositions. If conditions were imposed which were really against the public good, and opposed to the public welfare, they were certainly void. He, therefore, determined that the devisee or legatee took an absolute interest not liable to be devested on his entering into the naval and military Services of the country.

THE Florio and Rubattino Co's s. s. "Capri" left Hongkong for Bombay on the 14th instant.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

An extra morning's hunting was kindly arranged for us yesterday by the obliging and hard working Hunt officials. The Meet was held at Irla Railway crossing, which is about half way between Parla and Andheri. It was considered advisable to hold the Meet at the earliest possible hour, and the departure from the Jackal Club was consequently made in absolute darkness, as there was not even the moon to render us any assistance. The previous night for this part of the globe had been intensely cold, and as there was plenty of dew on the ground as well, all the elements for foxhunting in the tropics were as good as could be wished for. In spite of the Yacht Club Dance the night before, there were three ladies at the Meet one of whom in order to attend both functions had only been able to obtain less than an hour's sleep, thereby showing a piece of remarkable energy, which, I will undertake to say, precious few of the strongest men in Bombay would care to exhibit. Almost before the dawn had properly broken a move was made for the coverts round about Jackal Hill, but they were not found to be tenanted by any object of the chase. The woods on Chuckla Hill were then drawn, but again these very likely places were discovered to be unoccupied. Hounds were accordingly taken to the well-known mango Tope on the other side of the big Cross on the Andheri Road, and they at once owned to the scent of a jackal. They rushed through this long thickly wooded orchard at great speed, and it was only with much difficulty that the riders could keep their music within earshot; to see them was impossible owing to the density of the trees. After some little time, however, it was possible to make use of a convenient lane, and being able to put on increased pace we were fortunate enough to get on better terms with the pack in the open country beyond. This travelling jackel, which the hounds had come upon so suddenly, was undoubtedly one which was determined to do his best to gallop faster than his pursuers, and the rate the hounds moved when once in the open grass lands was surely as fact as the biggest thrusters could desire. After a first class gal op up hill and down dale through the firm grass fields of Andheri, we arrive at an area of very dense jungle. A number of the hunt endeavour to push their way through on the left hand side, but unlucky beings, this action prevented their seeing hounds again. The jackal must have only entered the fringe of this jungle, and taking a sharp turn to the right continued, if possible at increased speed, through a delightful stretch of open country. Those riders who had kept to the right of the jungle slipped out with the "dapple darlings" almost in front of them, and con inued galloping as fast as their horses would carry them in their wake. The country traversed was in every way adapted to real fast going, and when going through this neighbourhood a big long striding horse was doubtless extremely useful. The chase was kept up to a wide stoney nullah, which was recognised as near the end of last Thursday's run, and on reaching this a short check occurred, as the jackal had artfully turned sharp to the left along the nullah, and the hounds with their customary dash and eargerness, had somewhat overrun the scent. It did not however take them long to find out their mistake, and the chase is continued afresh inside the nullah, which in many places has strong bushes growing on either side. It was not an easy matter for the horsemen to go as fast as they might have desired, but they were soon through this brushwood, and found with pleasure that the pack had turned to the right along a wide cart tract. It was accordingly soon within the power of the horses to make up the distance they had lost, and with the hounds still running with the utmost determination it seemed a certainty that they must catch the jackal before long. But after going a considerable distance along this cart track this game jackal made for the big hills, which lie just about mid-way between Goregaum and Vehar Hounds seem determined not to be denied their lawful prey, but circumstances had become not at all in their favour. The dense undergrowth with which these hills are covered make hunting next door to impossible, and after running round and round the steep slopes of these, almost mountains, the jackal was eventually able to run out of scent. It is to be regretted that the gallop was not brought to the satisfactory termination with an orthodox kill, as no pack of hounds even hunted with finer strength and tenacity, but there are on occasion certain districts to be found in the Salsette country which render the work most difficult to all concerned. Scent is in itself such a curious thing that one constantly wonders in what mysterious way hounds are able to keep to it for so long, and its frequent inexplicable vicissitudes often call for a huntsman's long experience of the chase to assist his hounds, but how can he possibly do so when the density of the jungle is so thick and thorny that riding a horse through it is well nigh out of the question, not to mention the futility of endeavouring to keep hounds in view. We had had however a long and fast gallop over a great deal of very pleasant country, and everybody returned home with feelings of very grateful thanks to the Hunt Authorities for having been able to arrange an extra day, which gave us such excellent sport. The only people who had not perhaps enjoyed the morning so much were that unfortunate dozen or so who had so unluckily been "left" in the first jungle abovementioned, but in such a very close country as we have to ride over these misfortunes must at times occur. Let us hope that these people will be amongst the first in the "van" next Thursday morning, when hounds will meet at Santa Cruz.

JACKAL.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

There will be a sweepstake race to-morrow. Entries at the post Rs. 2. Course No. I.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday 18.

Ships Boat Handicap Race, start at 3-15. Course No. 39.

A. Class Handicap, start at 3-30. Course No. 35 plus 14.

B. Class Handicap, start at 3-35. Course No. 35 plus 2.

C. Class Handicap, start at 3-40. Course No. 35 plus 2.

ALLAHABAD POLO.

Tournament for the Connell Cup.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 14.

The Connell Cup Polo Tournament opened at Allahabad on Monday.

Seven teams entered for the tournament, the 4th Cavalry drawing a bye in the first round.

Three games were played on Monday. The first was between the 1st and 2nd Lancers. The former were handicapped by the loss of their ponies in the recent fire in a railway horse-box, and were defeated by seven goals to two.

The second game was a fine match between the 14th Jat Lancers and the Rifle Brigade. The Lancers played with unexpected dash and combination and won a well deserved victory by four goals to two.

The last game was between the Royal Artillery (Lucknow) and the Allahabad Gymkhana, the Royal Artillery winning by four goals to one.

The Semi-finals will be played on Wednesday and the Final on Friday.

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 14.

Racing in Lucknow commences on the 23rd instant when an open Gymkhana Meeting will be held. The entries for this close at noon of 18th instant.

The Lucknow Second Extra Meeting occurs on the 13th instant and the Spring Meeting on the 1st, 2nd and 5th of February.

HENLEY REGATTA AND FOREIGN CREWS.

Views of the Belgian Club.

The following letter from the Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Henley Royal Regatta has been published in the "Morning Post":—At a meeting of the stewards of Henley Regatta, held on the 14th December, I was requested to forward to the Press a short statement with the object of removing the misconceptions, more or less widely spread, which appear to exist with regard to the resolution passed by the stewards early this year suspending for the year 1908 the rule under which all entries from outside the United Kingdom are accepted, and which suspension will prevent the Belgian Club, who won the Grand Challenge Cup in 1907, from competing at Henley Regatta in 1908.

In March, 1907, the Olympic Council decided to hold an International Regatta at Henley in the last week of July, 1908, in connection with the Olympic Games, which are to take place in England in that year. When this became known to the Committee of Management of Henley Regatta it appeared clear to them that it would be unreasonable to endeavour to hold two International Regattas in July, 1908, and that they ought to do all in their power to make the Olympic Regatta the International Regatta of the year. With this object in view, they decided to recommend to the stewards that entries from outside the United Kingdom should not be accepted for Henley Regatta, 1908. The Committee also felt that if such a course was to be adopted, it should be settled before the entries were made for the Regatta of 1907, so that any club from outside the United Kingdom intending to enter for the Regatta of 1907 should be aware that they could not be represented at Henley Regatta in 1908. The Committee, therefore, made the above recommendation to the stewards, who at a meeting held on the 4th of May (two months before the date of the Regatta in 1907) passed a resolution suspending for the year 1908 the rule under which entries from outside the United Kingdom are accepted. This resolution was forthwith communicated to the Press, and was published in the sporting and other papers in this country.

The views of the Belgian Club upon the subject may presumably be inferred from the following letter of M. Gregoire, the President of the Federation Belge des Societes d'Aviron, a body in Belgium that corresponds to the Amateur Rowing Association in this country, which appeared in "La Vie Sportive," Brussels, on December 12th and in "La Flandre Liberale" Ghent, on December 14th.

TRANSLATION.

"As you ask my views on the decision of the Henley Committee as far as relates to the year 1908, I tell you frankly that in my opinion the English are perfectly right. In a year like 1908, which will see the Olympic Regatta take place at Henley, and constitute there a world-wide exhibition of oarsmanship, it is not reasonable to hold an International Regatta 15 days previously upon the same course. Moreover, who would have gone there? One can safely say 'no foreigners' would have been seen there. The winner at the ordinary Henley Regatta will have no importance as compared with the winner at the Olympic Henley, and one cannot ask an oarsman to make journeys to England twice in one month. I am therefore astonished at the feeling which seems to have been aroused in Belgium at the Henley Committee's decision, the more so, as it is quite certain that the Belgian holders of the Grand Challenge Cup would not have any object in going to defend it in 1908. The Grand Challenge has twice been won by our countrymen, and that is enough for the time being. Before we return to Henley (I speak of course of the ordinary Regatta, we may well wait until the English men come in their turn to take part in our Regatta, and I have reason to believe that this will come about sooner than people think. We will consider what course to take with regard to future entries at Henley, but for the present let us not occupy ourselves with anything except the Olympic Regatta at the end of July, where the cream of the whole rowing world will take part and where Belgium owes it to herself to be largely represented. Besides, the decision of the Henley Committee dates from the 4th of May, 1907, two months therefore before the last Regatta, and all that can be said against the Englishmen is that they did not at that time inform the Belgian oarsmen. That however, does not in any way affect the intrinsic propriety of the decision, which I find quite reasonable and also in conformity with our own best interests.—Oscar Gregoire."

Though the decision of the stewards does not appear to have been known to M. Gregoire, it was known to the Belgian oarsmen who competed at Henley in 1907, as the resolution was the subject of conversation at Henley previously to the Regatta between some members of the Belgian crew and several of the Regatta stewards.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—1908.

Open Single Racquets Tournament.

1 The Open Racquets Tournament will be played during the Race week, commencing on the 17th February. (Race days 12th, 15th, 17th, 19th and 22nd.)

2 All Officers, of any of the Services, and Members of any recognized Club or Gymkhana, are eligible.

3 The entrance fee for each competitor is Rs. 5 (Rupees five).

4 The winner of the Tournament is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning, or until the next year's winner is declared, and will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a cup with his name and year engraved thereon, or the value (Rs 100 if there be six or more players and Rs 50 if a less number), and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung up in the dressing-room of the Racquet Court.

5 The Challenge Cup is not to be taken out of India.

6 No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the Challenge Cup permanently.

7 In each round the best of five games will be played.

8 The ties shall be decided by lot drawn at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana.

9 The matches will be played under the Rules which are posted in the Court.

10. It is requested that the names of those wishing to enter together with that of the Service, Club, or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Racquets, bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 9th February, 190 , on which date the entries close.

Up to the present time the winners have been:—

1885 Capt B B Russell, R E; 1886 Mr H G Gell; 1887 Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C; 1888 Mr H G Gell; 1889 Mr F T Richards; 1890 Mr L Rivett-Carnac; 1891 Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C; 1892 Capt S C Smith, R A; 1893 Capt S C Smith, R A; 1894 Mr G H Hancock, Bo S C; 1895 Capt S C Smith, R A; 1896 Mr J G Greig, Bo S C; 1897 Mr E O Bradford, R I R; 1898 Mr J G Greig, Bo S C; 1899 Mr J G Greig, Bo S C; 1900 Maj S Monzies, R E; 1901 Mr M D Wood, W Y R; 1902 Mr J G Greig, Bo S C; 1903 Mr E S Sandys, R E; 1904 Mr A H C Kearsey, Y & L Regt; 1905 Capt J G Greig, I A; 1906 Capt J G Greig, I A; and 1907 Maj C Wigram 18th Lancers.

J. L. AINSWORTH,
Hon. Secretary, Racquets,
Bombay Gymkhana.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted Via Suez Perfect	Via Turkey Interrupted Via Suez Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect. Via Direct Cable Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect. Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 14th Jan. 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0
Teheran	14	1	p m	1	0
Suez	14	1	30 p m	0	52

NOTICE.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (12-1-08.)
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted (13-1-08.)
Cable St Domingo Curacao restored (14-1-08).

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TRANSVAAL CRISIS.

The "Parsi":—Crises in Boer countries have a habit of being long drawn out. The "crisis" which preceded the late war lasted for many weeks and the Immigrants' crisis also lingers towards an outbreak. Mr. Smuts is inclined to invite his fate to meet him half way, and has made a boastful speech to the effect that 5,000 Asiatics have already been sufficiently badly scared to leave the Transvaal in anticipation of eviction. Mr. Smuts, appears to possess a certain knowledge of current literature, for he has taken up the well-worn cry that if Indians ask for anything that the authorities are not inclined to give, they must have been moved thereto by agitators, and he says that if the Transvaal Indians will repent in sack-cloth and ashes and acknowledge that they have been led by evil counsellors, the Transvaal Government may in its great mercy, be induced to consider the advisability of thinking about giving them another chance. But there is to be no mercy for Mr. Ghandi and his friends—no foolish sentimental weakness. Execrable as is the conduct of the Transvaal Government, one must admire their independent spirit. They feel no slavish sense of obligation to the Imperial Government who have called them into being, but rather bully and frighten their creators to their hearts content.

The "Praja Bandhu":—Everywhere the white man is rising against the peaceful invasion of what he regards as his close preserve by the black man from Asia. From British Columbia, Vancouver, and Australia the cry is strong for the exclusion of the Asiatic, but the question has assumed the gravest aspect in South Africa owing to the presence of a large number of Indian subjects of H. M. Edward VII, and their determined attitude to maintain their self-respect. In these days of that much vaunted imperialism the spectacle of the treatment of peaceful and respectable Indian subjects of His Majesty is distressing in the extreme. We are asked to think and talk of the Empire. But while the South African or the Australian can get trading concessions in India at times even in preference to the children of the soil, the mild Indian who refuses to return blow for blow like the Japanese in Vancouver is refused the ordinary rights of citizenship in a portion of that very empire.

The "Rast Goftar":—The pity of it all is that the tyrannous prosecution of the Indians is countenanced by the Imperial Government. Foreigners who owe no allegiance to the British and would rally under a hostile banner against Englishmen on a battlefield, are allowed the privileges which are denied to their loyal and docile subjects of India. The Indian population of the Colony comprises men who have done service in the field, and have fought with the blood of their kinsmen to uphold the prestige of the British;—Sikhs, Gurkhas, Pathans—all valiant sons of the Empire, men of keen susceptibilities, extremely sensitive and jealous to a degree of their reputation and honour. The events of the time may lead to an exigency when the British Government would have to choose, in the ominous words of Mr. Ghandi, between India and the Colonies. The Indian population in the Transvaal is 7,000 all told, but their number in Natal is about a hundred thousand strong, and the effect on the loyalty of the people of this country may better be imagined than described if Natal and other African Colonies were to take inspiration from the Boer plantations. Fancy the effect on the loyalty of the Indians when thousands of men are exported bag and baggage, deprived of their last means of livelihood and robbed of the fruits of their labours of a life-time, bundled off from the country where they had settled amidst various hardships and vicissitudes. The sense of gross injustice and of wrong unredressed would rankle in their breasts, aggravated by the conviction that it was countenanced by the Imperial Government in spite of their pre-war pledges and their obligations for a common and uniform treatment to their subjects in different parts of the world. Already the situation has become gloomy, and unless the British Government insists that Imperial interests should not be jeopardized, there is very little likelihood of an improvement of prospects. A firm attitude in the beginning would have spared the Imperial Government the unpleasant "impasse" that is now reached, if they had taken precautions to ensure the position of their Indian subjects in the Transvaal when they granted self-Government to the Boer Colony.

The "Gujerati":—In the midst of the anxieties and disappointments of the Congress week, the misfortunes of our countrymen in South Africa have never been absent from the mind of the Indian people, and we are glad steps have already been taken to convene a Sheriff's meeting in Bombay to give public expression to Indian and Anglo-Indian opinion upon the subject. It has been announced that Mr. Gandhi and five others have been sentenced to two months' imprisonment without hard labour and it remains to be seen how many others are going to be consigned to the same fate A more tyrannical iniquitous and dishonourable measure than the one which has provoked a feeling of deep indignation in India and even in England it is difficult to conceive. Already a crowded meeting to protest against the Transvaal legislation has been held in London under the presidency of Lord Ampthill and a resolution adopted disapproving of the Transvaal restrictions and regretting that the Imperial Government has sanctioned the legislation. Lord Ampthill referred to India as the strategical pivot of the Empire and appealed to the Colonies to respect the promises made by the Imperial Government of India. Sir William Wedderburn and Sir M. Bhownuggree moved amendments appealing to Lord Elgin to intervene, and Mr Rees was hissed for his senseless intervention. We yet hope that the British Government will intervene at least for the sake of their honour and prestige amongst three hundred millions of their own subjects in India.

FUTURE CREED OF THE INDIAN CONGRESS.

The "Indu Prakash"—We have pointed out that the only basis, the only ground in fact adduced for the allegation that there was a fixed determination on the part of the official authorities in charge of the Surat Congress arrangements and the Moderates in general to go behind the positions taken up by the Calcutta Congress was merest surmise and unwarranted suspicion. The entire ground for a justification of this allegation having been cut off by the inclusion in the actually published draft resolutions of the precious four resolutions on Swarajya, Swadeshi, boycott and national education, the propagators of prejudice against the Moderate leaders of Bombay and Surat have turned their ingenuity towards so distorting and torturing the meaning of a few alterations made by the draft in the Calcutta resolutions as to lend colour to their virtually exploded allegations. How slight alterations can justify the allegation that the original intention was to drop these resolutions, and how at one and the same time the two charges can be consistently made firstly that the Moderate leaders were absolutely unyielding and secondly that they yielded to opposition and against their will at last included in the draft the four resolutions, extremistic champions alone can explain.

MUSLIM GRATEFULNESS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

The "Muslim Herald":—It may be too soon to judge of the Administrative measures of his Excellency, but of his sympathy with those he is sent to govern, his desire to seek information and his immense tact, there can be no two opinions now or hereafter. The Mahomedan community, which is always known as the slow speaking, and slow thinking community, and whose judgment of men and things is, if our partiality for our race does not mislead us, always considered very sound and reliable, has hitherto nothing but high praise for the public actions of his Excellency the Governor. First we have to express our gratefulness to the Governor for the thoughtful kindness which induced him to pay a surprise visit to the Disinfecting Shed and the Camping Ground of the hajees, with the view of providing better accommodation for the unfortunate pilgrims. The happy visit occassioned numerous leaders in the Mahomedan Press of Northern India, and won for Sir George Clarke the hearts of the religious portion of the community. Then the telegram of sympathy which his Excellency sent to the Mahomedan Educational Conference at Karachi, endeared him beyond measure to the thinking and progressive portion of the community. The eloquent reply, which the Conference sent to Sir George Clarke, was undoubtedly a national expression of gratefulness to him. His Excellency's sympathy, with the victims of the plague, and his earnest desire to check the growth of the dire pestilence have a special significance for the Mahomedans.

MR. TILAK'S DEFENCE.

The "Praja Bandhu":—Those who personally witnessed the disgraceful scenes enacted at the Surat Congress Pandal on the memorable 27th December 1907 have no doubt that the parties responsible for the wreck of the Congress are Mr. Tilak and his turbulent followers. That is the firm conviction of the representatives of the Press from all parts of the country with the exception of the "Bande Mataram" and the "Patrika." The representatives of the Anglo-Indian Press, who ought to be presumed to be impartial in an affair of this kind, are unanimous that the whole blame for the great national catastrophe lies on the head of the Tilakite party. Rev. Mr. Hume of Ahmednagar, who was sitting with the Deccan delegates, lays the whole burden on the Extremists. It would have been an honorable amends, if Mr. Tilak had, under these circumstances, made a prompt, full and unqualified apology to the whole Indian nation for the traitorous conduct of himself and his crew, but instead of doing so, he issues a feeble defence, in which he endeavours to throw the odium on the other side.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 14.

The only evidences of the existence of cold weather depression in the Bay yesterday are light rain on the Bengal and Assam coasts and an increase of cloud in the north of Burma.

There is also an area of low pressure shown over Madras and the Deccan. This, in conjunction with the disturbance at the head of the Bay, has given nearly general rain on the north, Madras coast.

A fresh depression passing eastward through Persia has given rain in Teheran.

Cloud has increased and is heavy in the northern half of Burma, but skies are almost clear in the south; humidity is normal, and temperature slightly high at som, stations in the central districts but normal elsewhere.

In north-east India and in Orissa light general rain has fallen on the Orissa and Bengal coasts. Saugor Island and Cuttack report 1-2 inch; Barisal, Balasore and False Point 1-4 inch. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Eastern Bengal and Assam coast districts, but in the rest of the Division they are clear; moisture in the air is considerably greater than the average in South Behar and Chota Nagpur but is normal elsewhere; temperature has fallen and is in defect in western districts but remains normal in other parts of the Division.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces skies are clear except at a few stations north-west of the United Provinces; humidity remains considerably above the average, and temperature is in moderate to large defect.

In north-west India skies are clear almost everywhere; air is much damper than usual except in Baluchistan and Kashmir; and temperature is normal or in defect except in Kashmir, the deficiency being most marked in the east of the Division.

In the Peninsula rainfall has been nearly general north of the Madras coast. Masulipatam records 3 inches and Waltair 1¼ inch; light to moderate cloud has spread over nearly the whole Division. Humidity is normal or in excess except in parts of the Deccan where it is below the average; temperature is low in the north-west and normal or in excess elsewhere.

Forecast.—Rainfall will now likely diminish on the coast of north-east India, but may continue north of the Madras coast and extend somewhat inland. A few falls are possible in Upper Burma.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 14th January was 29·986. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 12ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deh. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH JANUARY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th January, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—The sky is heavily overcast at Rawalpindi and Delhi and generally free from cloud elsewhere. The air has become damper than usual. Calms and westerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. Temperature both during day and night has been cooler than usual in most places.

United Provinces.—The sky is overcast at Mainpuri and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Wind is blowing from north-westerly direction at Agra and Cawnpore, from south-westerly direction at Allahabad and from north-easterly direction at Mainpuri. Calm was recorded at Jhansi. Day temperature had been 5° to 11° cooler than usual while during night temperature was nearly equal to average at Mainpuri and 1° to 6° cooler elsewhere. Humidity has been in defect of normal at Mainpuri and in moderate to large excess in other places.

Sind and Rajputana.—The sky is moderately clouded at Karachi and is generally cloudless elsewhere. Humidity has been in considerable excess of normal. Wind was blowing from north-westerly direction at Jacobabad and Jaipur, from north-easterly direction at Karachi. Ajmer and Kotah recorded calm. Day temperature is as much as from 6° to 12° cooler than usual while during night temperature was 8° cooler at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded and the amount of moisture in the air has been equal to normal at Veraval, in slight defect at Surat and generally in excess elsewhere. The direction of air movement has been northerly or north-westerly at Bhuj and Surat and generally northeasterly at the remaining stations. Maximum and minimum temperatures have been cooler than usual throughout these districts.

Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity has been in slight defect of normal at Chanda and Akola and generally in excess elsewhere. Wind is northerly at Nagpur while calms and easterly or north-easterly breezes prevail generally elsewhere both during the day and night time been cooler than usual throughout the district.

Konkan.—Light to moderate cloud has reappeared and the air has become damper than usual at Mormugao, Karwar and slightly or moderately dry elsewhere. The direction of air movement is easterly or north-easterly generally. Temperature both during day and night has been cooler than usual.

Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is lightly or moderately clouded in several places to-day and the quantity of moisture in the air has been equal to normal at Sholapur and less than usual at the remaining stations. Wind was blowing from northerly or north-westerlw direction at Ahmednagar and Bijapur while calms and easterly or north-easterly breezes prevailed generally elsewhere. During night temperature was 1° to 5° hotter than usual at Sholapur and Hyderabad but apart from this weather both during day and night has been cooler than usual.

General Remarks.—A small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and about Hyderabad, Belgaum, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah, Bengalore, Madras, Negapatam and Mangalore where weather is slightly unsettled.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following list of Messages remaining Undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

Tuticorin, F S Almeida club of Aldona, 3 Kalbadevi; Rangoon, Taravee Kasikathar; Bangalore, Arumooga Acharry Benjamen Company; Trivandram, Jamnadas Dayalji Vakil Shivshankar House (Try Girgaon); Amritsar, Kishanchand Gallomall; Agra, Hussainbhoy, Byculla road; Hassanabadal, Fayalahmed, Jamsetji Hospital; Jsilibhit, Karim Kharak shop Ismail; Wadhwan City, Chaterbhuj Jivraj, care of Gulabchand Vanaji Mala Jiwraj; Novagoa, Noora Mahamad, Bori Bunder; Mungra Badshapur, Kadir Janmahamed; Bhachaipajam Mochalla; Kamatipura Jangati; Kanoori Khedaad Khara Khanda; Mau (Ranipur), Kamtapershad Maroibander damergali; Sailu, Haji Mahomed Shirif; Mirzapur, Purnchndra Naraindas.

At the recent fire in the Noakhali Jail eleven sick prisoners, it appears, would have met their death had not the Jailor rescued them. On the alarm being raised by a prisoner, the Jailor, who was working in the office, forced his way through the flames and rescued the sleepy and sickly prisoners.

WHEN IT HAPPENS AGAIN.

A thing may occur once, and we do not notice it; or twice or thrice; but when it happens again, and physicians and neighbours tell us of it, then we cannot overlook it any longer. It is good fortune for us to hear such encouraging news as the following from one of our doctors:—

Dr. S. B. Kulkarni, L. R. C. P., Dispensary, Sitaram Building, New Nagpada St., says:—I have prescribed Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and find them to act admirably as a diuretic, relieve backache, burning sensation of urine. In short, they are very useful in all such complaints.

If you would be well you must keep the kidneys well. These Pills are for this purpose. Symptoms of kidney trouble are backache, swelling of the lower limbs, neuralgia, rheumatism, dizziness, sleeplessness, and irregular action of the heart, caused by urinary impurities in the blood, which the kidneys fail to remove.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this paper your order will be sent postage and packing free.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

GOWNS FOR GIRLS.

Symplicity is the key-note of a great many of the well-dressed at the present moment,—a natural rebound from the feast of chiffons and fal de dals we have been treated to. The smartest frocks being prepared for the season in the South of France, and Cairo, are so very suitable for wear in Bombay, for the hills or for a voyage home, that I must tell you of them, and hope my tale may be of some help to the pretty girls to turn themselves out well in February, at Mahaluxmi. I am writing especially for the girls to-day as in your recent editions you have given fascinating accounts of royal trousseaux, in which real lace, furs, satins, jewelled trimmings and other costly garments figure; so let us consider some pretty every-day clothes. Very good lines for a girl to arrange her wardrobe on is to plan to wear her every-day frocks; when new, for better wear, and then spend what she can afford for best, as several new every-day frocks are much more useful than the expensive best. Pretty frocks show their wearers off so well in pretty surroundings. The lawn at Mahaluxmi with its perfect piece of grass is one of the few places where a long dress can be worn without harm, and shewn off to every advantage. Do not be shocked at the word long; we have become so accustomed to our tailless dresses that I am prepared for sighs, but you have only to stand a while before your long glass and study and learn how to hold up your skirt gracefully for it to be a success. The most successful I have seen is a white face cloth fitting over the hips and gradually spreading out on to the ground, much gored and plainly stitched, with hem of its own material; the hem should be turned up on the outside of the dress—this only means a little manipulation of the seams at the bottom of the skirt, —a little inch wide band at the waist, and with a serviceable pocket at the front plaquet. Ought not this to be written in red ink? After all the miseries we have endured, it is a luxury to be allowed a pocket. I wondered what influence had been brought to bear to induce our dressmakers once again to give us one, until mine told me it was the force of necessity, as no girl can hold up her dress to advantage and carry anything more than her parasol. To be worn with this was a ring spot net blouse quite plainly made, with a sleeve which was puffed above the elbow and fitted into an elbow cap of tucked net and narrow lace, with collar to match, no motifs nor inlets of insertion; so there is a great saving of time in the make of this simple blouse; it had, needless to say, a chiffon lining throughout, with it there was a small coatee (just something to put on when the evening gets chilly) made of the same cloth as the skirt, also plainly stitched and lined with oriental satin, with a little pouch pocket in the lining, open down the front, no buttons, just epaulets for sleeves so the blouse should not get crushed. This same costume was reproduced in pale blue, the colour of a hedge sparrow's egg. Two sisters' travelling dresses were made of fine blue serge. We seldom see a blue serge in Bombay, which is a pity as it is such becoming material and so useful. These particular two dresses were shorter for travelling and of a fine make of serge, which is desirable, and lined throughout the skirt with fine linette; the little coats to match were faced with white cloth, and white washing silk blouses were prepared to wear with them. They were tucked in inch-broad tucks horizontally as they were for tall slim girls. Girls should study these items more than they do: a tall girl can wear her tucks and frills horizontally, a short one never. She must stick to the perpendicular. The former may put a coloured hem or ribbon to the bottom of her skirt, the latter should never shorten the appearance of her skirt in this way. If she need a new hem to her dress she should match the exact colour of her dress for the reason as above.

I was quite amused to find in all the best shops in town that linen and cambric morning dresses, and blouses, for girls going South for the winter, were trimmed, with scarcely an exception, with what the young lady attendants called Indian embroidery—just the hemstitched handkerchiefs that Mooltani and all the chicken-work borahs bring us—and I must say the effect was good and a most useful idea for our young people, as the most elaborate cost only about Rs. 5 or 6 a dozen. The same handkerchiefs were also utilized with very good effect to make collars, sleevelets, chemisettes, and plastrons for the vyella blouses ready for travellers to Switzerland and other wintry resorts; the blouses were made with lappels buttoned back from shoulder to waist, which could be unbottoned and fastened over the chest when necessary, and there was the same corresponding little dodge of the cuff at the wrist. Many of our girls will soon be thinking of warm clothes for the voyage home, so if they make themselves some of these and trim them with the hemstitched handkerchiefs they will find themselves quite up-to-date on arrival in England A few rough bits of turquoise set as buttons look well for these blouses. I do not mean the style of flat bits of turquoise set in metal, like the China chips in a verandah, that are so often offered to us by borahs, but different shaped odd rough bits set with a little gold band. Another idea I was much taken with—and there was nothing smarter to be seen—were blouses made entirely of strips of Ceylon lace insertion sewn together, excepting the collar; little V shaped dickey and elbow caps or sleevelets; to the wrist, valenciennes of lace edging machined together; and it goes without saying that the whole must be lined with white chiffon, not cream: it is a little difficult to get, but don't be persuaded into buying anything else but white. This blouse is to wear with a coarse white linen skirt. Note the elbow caps and add them to any day-dresses, as we are not to see, "I am thankful to say," any more elbows in the day-time.

At one establishment I found a pile of nainsook blouses, just finished—an order for India—all trimmed with Negpoor (Tranvancore) embroidery; this can easily be obtained and has the recommendation that it cleans and washes so easily. Everthing Indian is very much the fashion at home. And for hats to wear with any of the above there were coloured straws of all shades, trimmed with broad, black moire ribbon, so simple, and smart. In my next I hope to write of things I have seen suitable for the younger generation going home.

BLOODLESS PEOPLE.

A NATIONAL DISORDER ENDED BY BILE BEANS.

There is no more distressing ailment nor one more terrible in a country with India's weakening climate, than bloodlessness or anæmia. Unlike most complaints there is nothing specific about it—it is a wretched existence of weakness and lack of energy, which the moist hot days make worse. Thanks, however, to Bile Beans, the purely vegetable medicine that is today more and more India's favorite. A prompt and permanent cure may be effected

Miss Susan N. Norbury, of 66 Napier Street, Shepherdess Walk, London, says:—"For three years I suffered from anæmia. Nearly every morning when I woke up I had fainting fits and bouts of sickness. I lost all my appetite, and had no fancy for anything. There was a heavy feeling round my chest after everything I ate (and that was very little) and I grew depressed and very ill, so that I obliged to give up my work.

"I went to doctors and to the dispensary, but their medicines did me no good. Then my brother bought me a bottle of Bile Beans and insisted on me taking them. I hadn't been taking Bile Beans long before I was on the highway to recovery. When I had taken a few bottles of Bile Beans my troubles had all vanished. I am deeply grateful for what Bile Beans have done for me, and I shall always recommend them".

If you feel weak, languid, or depressed, don't blame the hot, depressing weather, but take Bile Beans immediately. Bile Beans are an unfailing tonic remedy for indigestion, biliousness, constipation, headache, dizziness, palpitation, and all dervous disorders. They are stocked by all chemists and medicine venders at Rs. 1 and Rs. 2-4 or direct from the Bile Bean Co., 9 Dalhousie Square, Calcuta, at Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8.

TRY BILE BEANS FREE.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile Bean Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample of Bile Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 15th January 1908.

Bile Beans.

BY THE WAY.

SLIPPERY GROUND.

Ten or twenty years hence, if any of us turn up the newspaper files of the present time, how we shall marvel that a mere controversy as to the form of service employed and the vestments worn by a curate, in a little mission room in Newcastle could set the heather blazing; could flood the "Times" with letters, and call fourth a solemn leader on the subject from our paramount journal. Yet it is true that grave controversies in ecclesiastical matters do arise from minute origins such as these. The Tractarian Movement, which had results so momentous in Church history, was small and insignificant in its inception, yet it ended by flinging Newman and Manning into Rome. "More vestments" was a cry of Newman while he was yet at Oxford. He little saw whither he was tending when he cried to his church, "Give us more services, more vestments, more decorations in worship; give us monsteries. . . ." He could not see the end of the slide upon which he had placed his feet.

TWO FAMOUS ASTRONOMERS.

By the death of M. Jules Janssen the directorship of the Meudon Observatory becomes vacant for the first time since it was founded thirty-two years ago. M. Janssen, who had attained the age of eighty-four years, specialised in solar research work, and made many arduous journeys to remote parts of the earth to observe eclipse phenomena. He was in Paris during its investment in 1870 by the Prussians, and escaped in a balloon in order to see the solar eclipse of that year, which was total in North Africa. Two years previously he and Sir Norman Lockyer simultaneously, but independently, invented a method enabling the solar prominences—till then visible only during an eclipse—to be seen in full sunlight. Another loss to astronomy is also recorded by the death of Professor Asaph Hall, of Harvard College Observatory, who in 1877 discovered the two satellites of Mars, the existence of which Dean Swift, by a brilliant flight of imagination, referred to 150 years before in "Gulliver's Travels."

NEW LAWS FOR THE NEW YEAR.

More generous than usual is the New Year gift of the Legislature. Ten Acts passed last Session, the "Law Journal" reminds us, came into force on New Year's Day. They are the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, the Probation of Offenders Act, the Married Women's Property Act, the Butter and Margarine Act, the Limited Partnerships Act, the Patent and Designs Act, the Vaccination Act, the Factory and Workshop Act, the Lights on Vehicles Act, and the Public Health Acts Amendment Act. Nor are these the only statutes that came into operation on January 1. The Public Trustee Act passed in 1906 and the Railway Fires Act passed in 1905 came into operation on the date. Later in the year two of the most important Acts passed last Session will come into force—the Criminal Appeal Act in April and the Companies Act in July.

FIRST FOLIOS FOR AMERICA.

If Mr. H. C. Folger, of the Standard Oil Company, was the purchaser of the twenty eight Shakespeare quartos belonging to Earl Howe, he will add to already considerable achievements in this kind. The "Glasgow Herald" states that during the last few years Mr. Folger has acquired no fewer than eight copies of the First Folio, which is a record number for any private collector. He secured the Lacey copy, which made £385, in 1903 that which belonged to the Rev. R. H. Roberts, sold in 1903, for £150; that from the library of W. G. Thorpe of Middle Temple which made £181 in 1904; and two examples from Scotish libraries. One is the Folio that belonged to Sir Thomas Dawson Brodie, which in 1904 made £455, or nearly five times as much as it cost Sir Thomas; the other is that of the late Mr. John Scott, of Halkshill, which made £255 in April 1906. In addition, Nos. CXII and CXL are in Mr Folger's possession. It will be seen how swiftly the first Folios are passing across the Atlantic

AIRSHIP "HARBOURS."

Recent mishaps to army airships, have caused the War Office authorities to turn their attention to a phase of the airship trouble until now overlooked—the provision of suitable anchorages for aerial cruisers in various parts of the country. A special map has now been drawn up, showing commodious hollows in woods, by the side of hills, and in deep gravel-pits, where in an emergency an airship might descend and be sheltered from violent winds. When the "Nulli Secundus" failed to get back to its quarters a suitable place of descent was found at the Crystal Palace; but the aeronauts would have been badly fixed had the Palace not been available. Safe land "harbours" should be plentiful for the British airship, which is only 50ft. in length; those of France and Germany—190ft. and 450ft. in length respectively—will be less easily accommodated.

A FLEET-STREET HISTORICAL ROOM.

There is a historical room in Fleet-street, No. 17, probably (writes the London correspondent of the "Scotsman") not so well known as it deserves to be. It was restored by the London County Council about eighteen months ago, and the preservation of an interesting relic of Tudor times, now called "Prince Henry's Room," at an expenditure of £30,000, appears to have been justified by results. The house brings in a rental of £650 a year, and the historical chamber, reserved from the lease, is open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., free of charge. Since the opening in July last year the average attendance per month has exceeded four hundred. The room is one of great beauty.

A CAREFUL SCOT IN THE STRAND.

He was a Scotsman, and he held up the traffic in a busy part of the Strand till a policeman came along to move him on. "Look here, my man, you must not stay there. You are blocking the traffic." "That's a' richt," said the Scotsman, "but I've lost threepence." "Move on, I say. You cannot hold up the traffic." "But what am I tae dae for my threepence?" queried the son of Caledonia. "I'll look for the threepence, and return it to you if you call again," said the policemen; and the Scotsman departed reassured,

STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

Each year you lift the tide that brings
The flood-time of all nobler things;
The gift that only God could give,
The life that only Love could live
Again our hushing hearts receive;
Then let your love-light lean to them
In all that life may mean to them,
O rising Star of Bethlehem!

The dream of Brotherhood again
Reproves the fevered strife of men;
Love's banners lifting to the light,
The flame of faith grows large and white—
The feet of Christ are on this height;
The Bells of Earth shall peal to them
And loving millions kneel to them,
O holy Star of Bethlehem!

Our babes shall feel the thrill of dawn
And see the shadow wings withdrawn;
With stars of light yet lingering,
How sweet and high their hopes shall wing
And hearts like birds shall soar and sing!
Then may your joys abide with them
With angels side by side with them,
O happy Star of Bethlehem!

But some in bitter places bide
The rising of your mystic tide:
Grim gardens of Gethsemane
And awful heights of Calvary—
Pale peaks of last extremity;
Close may your white peace cling to them,
Your doves of promise sing to them,
O Star—O Christ of Bethlehem.

—Harley R. Wiley, in the January "Scribner."

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BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

A writer to one of the weeklies has made a discovery which will be "pipers' news" to all but very recent immigrants into the realms of gold. He has discovered that the first quatrain of William Allingham's poem "The Fairies" is what he calls a "direct plagiarism" from a stanza which Ruskin quotes as having been upon the lips of Sir Walter Scott in his old age. "He repeated," says Ruskin in "Fors Clavigera," speaking of Sir Walter Scott, "a great part of it (the ballad of "Hardiknute") in the forests of La Cava, in the spring of the year in which he died; and above the Lake Avernus a piece of the song of the ewe-milkers:—

"Up the craggy mountain and down the mossy glen
We canna go a-milking for Charlie and his men."

Allingham's variation on this everyone remembers:—

"Up the airy mountain,
  Down the rushy glen,
We daren't go a-hunting
  For fear of little men.
Wee folk, good folk,
  Trooping all together,
Green jacket, red cap,
  And white owl's feather."

That the verses resemble "leaps at the eyes"; that the verse quoted by Scott existed before the other is equally certain; and that Alliogham could have written his stanza without having had the other consciously in his mind is inconceivable. Plagiarism, however, is an ugly word and suggestive of theftuous appropriation, and whether this is quite a case in point will be discussed presently.

THE DECAY OF SCOTT.

The page in Lockhart is well worth reading for other reasons, and one of them is that it shows us Scott during his sojourn at Naples, and gives a somewhat touching picture of a sovereign mind passing into decrepitude. One of the signs of decay is that there seems to have come over the mind of the romancist the illusion that he had paid all his debts. When the news reached him that "Count Robert of Paris" and "Castle Dangerous" had passed into a second edition he thought that all was accomplished, and said, "I could never have slept straight in my coffin till I had settled every claim against me." Sometimes, however, the illusion like a beautiful mirage, vanished, and stark reality stared him in the face. On such occasions the withered hand set to work upon another "Waverley Novel," the "Siege of Malta," and that so perseveringly that before the return to Scotland the work was in regard to quantity all but finished, but in regard to quality such that Lockhart breathes the wish it may never see the light. Moreover, the set of Sir Walter's thoughts was in those days all backward. He was surrounded for the first time with objects and places the names of which had been familiar to him from his boyhood and which were of a sort calculated to appeal most powerfully to his imagination, but they interest him only in so far as they awaken slumbering memories. Thus, standing one day on a coign of a "specular mount" from which he could see, included in one vast landscape, the Lake of Avernus, the Temple of Apollo, the Lucrine Lake, the Monte Nuovo, Baiae, Misenum, and the sea, he listened patiently while Sir William Gell, in his quality of cicerone, expounded the various objects before him. "I found, however," says Sir William, "that something in the place had inspired him with other recollections of his own beloved country and the Stuarts, for on proceeding he immediately repeated, in a grave tone and with great emphasis—

'Up the craggy mountain and down the mossy glen,
We canna go a-milking for Charlie and his men.'"

Upon which Sir William good-humouredly comments, "I could not help smiling at this strange commentary on my dissertation upon the Lake of Avernus."

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

This is the snatch of song which touched Allingham's imagination and gave a send-off to the finest of his lyrics. The fact that it did so raises the question. When is a plagiarism not a plagiarism? The question is not so much of the nature of a nursery conundrum as it looks. There are cases when a poet may transfer into his own possession, quite deliberately, poetic material from the work of a predecessor, not only without reproach, but, contrariwise, with praise. It is so, for one thing, where the predecessor is one of the Latin or Greek writers. It is pretty well understood that the whole body of classical literature is a commonty, and so long as a poet remembers that a stone is not necessarily a precious stone from being taken from the quarry of the ancients, he may help himself to their goods, with praise in direct proportion to his taste and skill in doing so. The result is not plagiarism, but "graceful allusion." This is so even where the borrower does not, as Milton does with the image of the scales of Zeus, better what he takes. There Milton betters Homer. The latter represents Zeus as holding out from heaven a pair of golden scales to show Hector, who is being pursued, that the Fates are against him. In Chapman the lines run thus:—

"But when they reached the fourth time the two founts
Then Jove his Golden Scales weighed up, and took the last accounts
Of Fate for Hector, putting in for him and Peleus' son
Two fates of bitter death, of which high heaven received the one,
The other hell; so low declined the light of Hector's life."

The interpretation Milton puts upon those scales when he pictures the Eternal holding them out to arrest the impending conflict between Satan and the angelic phalanx raises what in the Greek was only a picturesque piece of "machinery" into an august symbol:—

The Eternal to prevent such horrid fray,
Hung forth in heaven his Golden Scales— yet seen
Betwixt Astrea and the Scorpion sign—
Wherein all things created first He weighed,
The pendulous round earth, with balanced air
In counterpoise, now ponders all events,
Battles and realms.

JUSTIFIED BORROWING.

Another case in which borrowing the literary property of another is permissible is the case of one who is in his own right rich enough in the gift of imagination to be able to do without borrowing. It is a singular principle, perhaps, that a rich man should be allowed to steal and a poor man not; it seems rather "law" than "justice"; but in literature it holds. Perhaps it is more singular still that those who are thus rich should take what they need not take. But Shakspere himself did so. When one looks into some of Shakspere's sources one notices that not only does he lay hands on plots in their entirety, but that also quaint phrases and felicitous sayings (the simile of "this even-handed justice" is an instance) stick to his memory like the coin to Cassim's gold-measure. In this respect Marlowe is own brother to his contemporary. How Marlowe plunges his hands wrist-deep into Spenser's treasure-pot is well known. He borrows from him such phrases as "the stony dart of senseless cold" for the chill of death, "the smouldering fiery mist" for battle-smoke, and transfers bodily the description on Prince Arthur's crest. Perhaps even that fine dramatic touch in "Dr. Faustus" where Mephistopheles, seeing his victim in despair, passes a dagger to him that he may slay himself, was suggested by that passage in Spenser where Despair, for a like purpose and at a like juncture, hands a dagger to the Red Cross Knight. What if it were so? Strip them of all their borrowings and Shakspere is still Shakspere and Marlowe still Marlowe. At the worst it is kleptomania rather than theft, and their case reminds one of the duke in De Quincey's story, who, although rolling in wealth, yet never went out to dinner without returning with his pockets full of his host's silver spoons. Further, there are cases where well-recognised literary practice justifies the appropriation. If a poet has found in another's work the suggestion of a poem of his own, all that people ask is whether the poem thus suggested has in it the "one drop of ruddy human blood." Thus it is more than enough that Mr. Lang's fine poem beginning "come to me in my dreams" should be as lovely as that of Matthew Arnold that evoked it. The practice of taking a verse as a keynote is common. It is what Scott did in the case of "Jock o'Hazeldean," and what Burns did in the case of those songs of his to which the critical editor appends the words, "This first verse of this song is ancient." This principle more than covers Alliogham. He subtlely adapts the verse he takes to his own purpose, and then develops from it a theme of great poetic beauty of which its first begetter did not dream.

GLADSTONE THE CHURCHMAN.

Mr. John Morley has noted in his "Life of Mr. Gladstone" that his hero "cared as much for the Church as he cared for the State," and many have tried to imagine what would have been the results both to himself and to the Church of England if Mr. Gladstone's giant powers and religious ardour had been concentrated in an ecclesiastical career. As it was, the cares of State inevitably took the largest share of his energies, although at every point he was keenly concerned in the religious movements of his time. His first book (1838), on "The State in its Relations with the Church," revealed the life-long bent of his mind. But be tells us later that the book had been written "in total disregard, or rather ignorance, of the conditions under which alone political action was possible in matters of religion," and his subsequent career was the unlearning of his early misconceptions.

DR. PRESLEY M. RIXEY, Surgeon-General of the United Sattes Navy, has, the "British Medical Journal" states, recommended an order forbidding the use of cigarettes by all persons in the navy under twenty-one years of age. It is stated that in three months the crew of the battleship Missouri, numbering 700 men, used 1800 books of cigarette-papers, 1200lb. of smoking tobacco, and 37,000 cigarettes.

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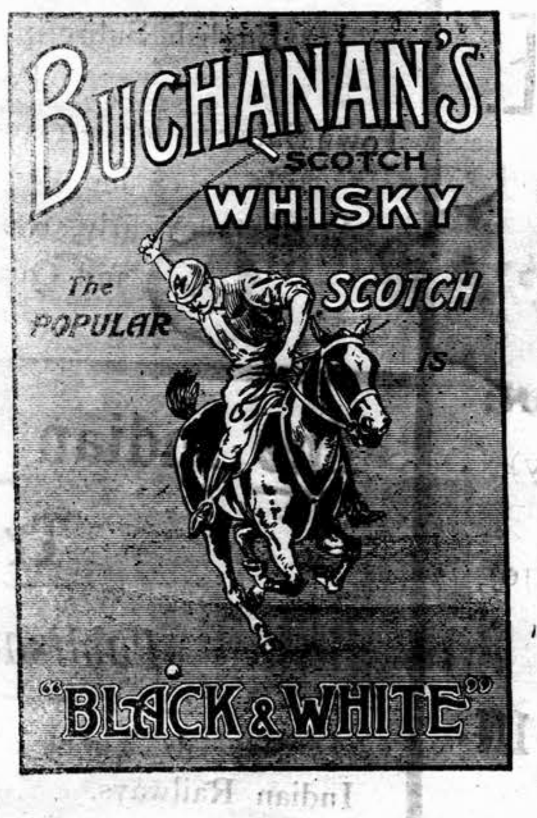

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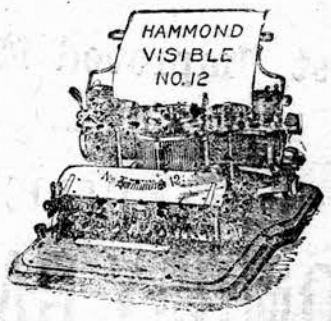

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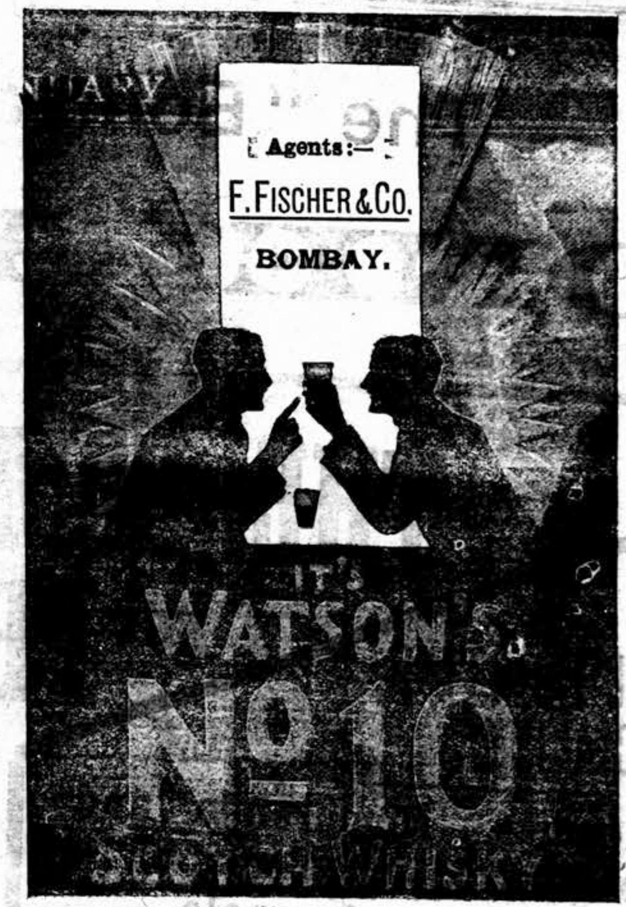

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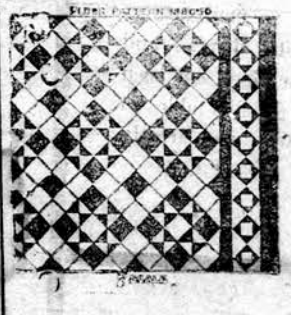

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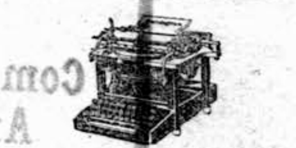

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The better class of books are issued at prices which are prohibitive of a large sale, and they are therefore not accessible to most readers except through a circulating library. A very ordinary new novel of purely ephemeral interest sells for 6s. A book of travel in 300 to 325 pages is rarely, if ever, issued at less than 7s. 6d., and if set in large type with wide margins so as to make 350 to 400 pages, its price is 10s. 6d. A book of 400 pages, is almost invariably priced at a half guinea, yet it may contain only 100,000 words, or less. Biographies, essay, histories, memoirs, in fact the usual run of "subject" books, are commonly, listed at 10s. 6d. (if of about 400 pages) and at 12s. 6d. to 15s. or even 21s. (if of more than 400 pages). One rarely hears of a book at 8s. or 8s. 6d., and a man might search publishers' lists in vain for a book listed at 13s. 6d. or at 17s. Publishers at Home seem to use the half-crown as the unit of prices. If they think a book will fetch more than three half-crowns, they fix the price at 10s. 6d.; if more than four half-crowns, then they try it at 12s. 6d. By padding and manipulation of one sort and another, a book may be built up so that it is apparently worth what is asked for it.

The above prices refer, of course, only to books bound in cloth. One scarcely ever hears of leather-bound books, and for excellent reason. There is little or no demand for them. While the high price of cloth-bound books confines their distribution among a few, the prices for leather bound books are actually prohibitive.

HIGH PRICES SMALL SALES.

A system such as this, which deliberately aims at high prices, necessarily results in restricted sales. The publisher is content to make his appeal to a constituency of 1000, and bases his estimates of cost on a sale of that number, unless the author happens to be in great demand. Now it is evident that if the prices at which books are published should be reduced by one-half, the number of copies sold would be increased. If a book which cost a shilling a copy to manufacture is sold at six shillings, and if a book which costs 1s. 4d. a copy to manufacture is sold at 7s. 6d., it is obvious that the difference between manufacturing cost and selling price is too great. Assuming that at the above prices the natural sale of the books will be 1,000 copies, it is not unreasonable to conclude that more than double that number, and possibly three or four times as many copies, would be sold if the price were, in one instance, 3s. instead of 6s. and in the other 4s. instead of 7s. 6d.

The present age is an age of cheap production. In every department of industrial activity you can buy more for a shilling than a shilling would buy 50 years ago. Appliances of production and the materials thereof have been so systemized or reduced in cost that the purchasing classes are very considerably better off as regards the necessities and most of the luxuries of life than they were before the days of modern business organization. Yet in the world of books there has been no such reduction; in fact book-prices are actually higher than ever, and this notwithstanding the fact that the cost of materials has fallen greatly, and ingenious machinery turns out cheaply what had formerly to be produced expensively by hand labour.

MACAULAY A CASE IN POINT.

Here is one case in point. In 1852 the first two volumes of Macaulay's "History of England" were published at 32s. and were sold by some booksellers at 29s. and by others at 26s. In 1905 the "Life of Lord Randolph Churchill," two volumes, was brought out in London and sold at 36s. The two volumes of Macaulay contained a larger quantity of reading matter than the two volumes of the life and were of immensely greater literary interest and of real permanent value. They cost more to manufacture, gave the buyer better value, yet he paid less money. It would be easy to cite other proofs that the general reduction in prices which has marked the course of industry generally does not apply to books, and that, in fact, the general scale of prices has actually risen in face of a falling cost of production.

Book prices at Home are not only higher than is justified in view of cheaper production, but the high price given to a book at the time of its first appearance almost invariably followed in the second year of its existence by a considerable reduction in the price. Without attempting to explain the reason for this curious policy of the London publishers, a few recent instances may not be out of place. For example, Morley's "Life of Gladstone," Field Marshal Lord Roberts' "Forty-One Years in India," Bram Stoker's "Life of Henry Irving," to name only a few, can all be bought to-day at a large reduction from the price at which they were originally sold.

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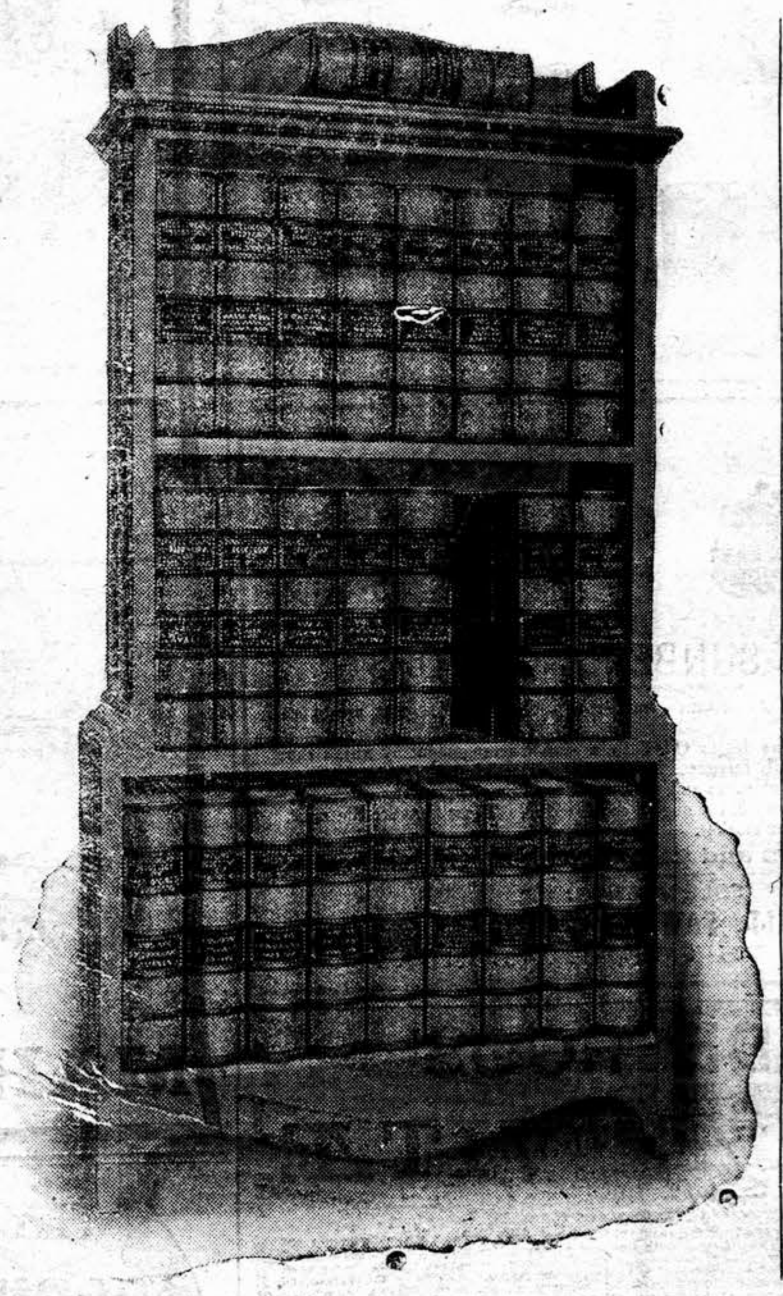

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